For Independence and Fraternity

Nippon Times

For Common Prosperity And Well-Being

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LONDON GROGGY AFTER BOMBING BY LUFTWAFFE

Practically Whole City Is Damaged and Fires Started Everywhere

NEW STRATEGY EMPLOYED

British Air Ministry Formally Admits Raid Severest Since Outbreak of War

Domei

BERLIN, February 23.—Details of the terrific pounding given London last night when mass formations of the Luftwaffe, using entirely new tactics, carried out their first "major air raid" against the British capital—practically laying waste the vital sections of the city and starting conflagrations over a wide area—were revealed by the German military authorities in a conference with foreign correspondents today.

The Reich authorities declared:

"Far more planes participated in the last raid on London than were seen in any of the previous air assaults on the British capital. It is noteworthy that our loss in this 'first major raid' was negligible. The Luftwaffe in this attack used a new incendiary bomb, the efficacy of which has been well established."

Information emanating from German sources say that large formations of several hundred aircraft, timing their action, assaulted London at dusk yesterday and inflicted heavy losses throughout practically the whole city. Conflagrations were seen everywhere.

German military authorities have disclosed that the success of the raid was due to new tactics employed by the bombers of the Luftwaffe. Several bomber formations, in close coordination, are said to have unleashed an ingenious alternation of an all-direction "radiating strategy" and a concentrative "spiral operation."

The other tactics employed are reported to be a "goose step operation," which extends in any one given direction and a "wedge-driving strategy" which is designed to break through enemy defense.

A deepening impression prevails that the "second battle for England" has begun with the last raid.

Worst Since War Outbreak

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 23.—That the German air raid on London last night was on an unprecedented scale is admitted by the anti-Axis camp. Paul Meyer, London correspondent of the Associated Press, in his today's dispatch says:

"The Luftwaffe with large numbers of aircraft raided London from two directions last night, showering countless high-efficiency bombs and incendiaries. Conflagrations broke out everywhere in the city. All London was affected. The British Air Ministry today formally acknowledged that the raid was the severest since the outbreak of the war. Since February 1, London has suffered 11 raids, including this one."

A London dispatch to the United Press also admits that the scale and severity of the raid are without precedent.

FOR THAI SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Public Asked to Raise Livestock, Produce Cotton

Domei

BANGKOK, February 23.—The Ministry of Interior gazetted yesterday a decree which aims at realizing positive public cooperation with Government efforts toward self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, clothing and materials.

The decree has ordered every household throughout Thailand to choose one out of the Government plans, which are, (1) to raise more than four fowl or ducks; (2) to raise more than two cattle; (3) to plant more than 30 cotton plants.

The present order, which is applicable to all citizens except those residing in particularly congested city zones, is expected to play an important part in bolstering self-sufficiency of foodstuffs, clothing and materials of wartime Thailand.

Tsukamoto Given F.I.C. Post

Takeshi Tsukamoto, Consul-General at Harbin, was appointed Consul-General at Saigon, it was announced by the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry on Wednesday.

Imperial Audience Graciously Granted Envoy to Hungary

Toshitaka Okubo, Japanese Minister to Hungary, who recently returned home was graciously granted an audience by His Majesty the Emperor at the Phoenix Hall of the Imperial Palace at 10 a.m. Thursday. Minister Okubo was later received in audience by Her Majesty the Empress.

FOE HARD PRESSED IN NETTUNO BATTLE

German Forces Gradually Driving Anti-Axis Troops Back Toward Coast

By Arrangement with the Asahi

ROME, February 23.—With tanks, machine-guns, aircraft and infantry engaged in a life and death struggle, the battle in the Nettuno area has entered a decisive stage just one month after the landing of the anti-Axis forces.

With the German counter-offensive having increased in ferocity during the last few days, the anti-Axis forces are gradually having to relinquish their bridgehead. A most devastating battle is now being waged around Anzio at a point some 14 kilometers northwest of the coast and also farther east at a point five kilometers south of Aprilia and in the area stretching southward along the Mussolini River.

In the southern sector of Aprilia, the British 1st Division, entrenched along the western side of the Anzio-Aprilia highway and the American 45th Division along the eastern side, are desperately attempting to hold their ground against the might advance of the German forces.

On the Pontine Plain, a major tank battle is raging with the German Tiger tanks inflicting terrible losses on the anti-Axis machines.

Already some 6,000 Anglo-American troops have been taken prisoner by the Reich forces in the course of the Nettuno operations. A certain Reich military officer who recently returned to Rome revealed that the anti-Axis were using American troops who had only left New York about a month ago.

ENVOY MURATA IS GUEST AT PHILIPPINE GATHERING

Foreign Minister Recto Acts As Host; International Situation Is Discussed

Domei

MANILA, February 23.—A friendly get-together of diplomatic circles was held at Manila Hotel tonight for the first time since the birth of the Philippine Republic. The host was Philippine Foreign Minister Claro M. Recto and the guest of honor Japanese Ambassador to the Philippines Shozo Murata.

Also attending were, on the Japanese side, Tatso Morishige, Councilor of the Japanese Embassy, and Suekichi Shioya, Japanese Consul-General in Manila, and on the Philippine side, Benigno S. Aquino, Speaker of the National Assembly; Jose Yulo, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; Antonio de las Arras, Finance Minister; Teofilo Sison, Justice Minister; Rafael Alunan, Agriculture and Natural Resources Minister; Emiliano Tria Tirona, Health, Labor and Public Welfare Minister; and other leaders.

Among the guests were Bishop Guillermo Piano, Vatican representative to Manila; the president of the Manila Chapter of the Indian Independence League, the president of the local Chinese Association, representatives of the Italian and German Associations and also those of the local communities of neutral nationals, such as Spanish, Portuguese, Swedish and French.

The gathering adjourned amid a cordial atmosphere after frank views were exchanged on the domestic problems of the Republic and the current world situation.

Shonan School Celebrates

Domei

SHONAN, February 23.—The Shonan Industrial School, operated by the Special Municipality, will celebrate the first anniversary of the establishment this month by sending out a number of qualified mechanics and engineers to be employed in various factories. Meanwhile, the Spokesman of the Municipality stated that the new term will be started shortly to train 120 students in the regular course and 50 in the special course.

BRITISH CRIME TO BE AVENGED, NETAJI AVERS

Leader Expresses Profound Condolences Over Passing Away of Mrs. Gandhi

WOMEN RENEW PLEDGE

Congressites to Boycott Indian Legislature in Protest Over British Stand

Domei

AN X X BASE IN BURMA, February 24.—Expressing profound condolences over the passing away of Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi, wife of the Mahatma and "mother of India," Subhas Chandra Bose, head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, vowed vengeance upon the brutal tyrant Britain whose imprisonment of the bosom comrade of the Indian leader was the cause of her death, in a statement issued here yesterday.

Representing the fury of the 3,000,000 Indians residing in various parts of East Asia outside India, Mr. Bose declared:

"Kasturbai Gandhi ended her life of 74 years in a British prison at Poona. With the 388,000,000 people of India I express my heartfelt condolences over her passing. Her death was a tragic one but to the Indians who are now groaning in bondage no death could have been more glorious.

"For over four months she had been suffering from a fatal disease in confinement. The cruel British Government would not lend ear to the pleas of the Indian people for her release in their fear that the rigors of imprisonment would be too much for an aged lady in her enfeebled state. The British, in fact intended that she should die before the eyes of her comrade-husband. Their criminal desire has been accomplished. This is nothing short of murder.

Reveals British Intentions

"To the Indian people, the tragic death of Mrs. Gandhi is an event that has burned itself deeply in their minds, showing that the British Government is set upon the destruction of our leaders one by one by every vile and brutal methods that it can conceive. So long as the British remain masters of India such crimes against the Indian people will be often perpetrated.

"The way to avenge her death lies in the young men and women of India completely ousting the British from India. The grave responsibility for that task devolves upon the Indians living in East Asia. We are now engaged in an armed struggle with the British forces sitting upon India. On this day of sorrow, we renew our pledge to fight on until the last Britisher is driven out of our mother country."

Woman Leader Grieves

Domei

BURMA, February 24.—"We have pledged afresh to fight on till complete freedom is realized in India," Dr. Swaminathan Lakshmi, head of the Women's Organization of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment remarked on behalf of the Indian women in East Asia, in connection with the death of Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi who was respected by all the Indian women as their mother.

Dr. Lakshmi further related with deepest sorrow: "The news of Mrs. Gandhi's death in the Poona Prison was received with deepest grief by all the Indian women. I am sure that the brutal treatment by the British hastened her death. It is most regretful that the late Mrs. Gandhi who had fought for the independence of India through her life did not live to see her goal attained. We, the Indian women are grimly determined to continue our fight till India is liberated. We cannot see our greatest woman leader again, but her spirit will live forever in our hearts."

To Boycott Legislature

Domei

CANTON, February 24.—Indian National Congress members of the Central Legislature yesterday withdrew from the chamber in indignation over the attitude of the President over the death of the late Mrs. Gandhi and decided not to attend its session hereafter, according to an Indian broadcast.

The Legislature not only refused to publish the circumstances under

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 3)

Abuse by British of Sepoys, Others Causes Desertions in Burma Area

Indians Made to Receive Spearhead of Japanese Attack, Negroes to Form Barricades, Chungking Troops Used as Running Dogs

By B. HASHIMOTO
Of the Army Press Corps

AN X X BASE IN BURMA, February 24.—The conceited sense of racial discrimination and callous indifference to the loss of human lives so long as they are not of the men of their own race are nowhere more glaringly manifest than in the Burma campaign of the British. On the Indo-Burmese border front, the main line of contact by land between our forces and the enemy's, the British are disposing the sepoys in such a way that they receive the spearhead of the Japanese attack and Negro troops in such a way that they form barricades before their fortifications. Chungking troops are being used as their running dogs.

An enemy description of the terrain over which the Japanese and the Indian National Army must travel, as viewed from the Shan plateau, says that there are only narrow jungle paths hemmed in by giant trees and deep ravines, which even donkeys refuse to tread. High trees hide the sun, strong creepers enmesh the way and bamboos bar one's advance. Leeches come down like hail and stick to one's feet. Then one comes to steep peaks ranging from north to south with valleys stretching interminably.

Struggle With Nature

It is among the trees growing on the Patkai Mountains to the north of the Arakan range that the enemy has constructed strong fortifications. Day and night the crack units of the Japanese advancing on the enemy are engaged in a constant struggle with nature and everywhere they are beating back the counter-attacks of the enemy. The steep hills running along the border from north to south, leave only a few bridle paths over which to cross the border. The gallant feat of the Arnohu Unit in last year's campaign in crossing the Arakan area was something that the enemy could never have believed possible until it was actually accomplished.

Severely suffering from transportation and commissary difficulties, the

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 4)

SOLONS IN INDIA PAY TRIBUTE TO MARTYR

Opposition Members Abstain From Sessions for Day—Maxwell Quizzed in Lower House

Special

SHONAN, February 24.—Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru, deputy leader of the Opposition party in the Indian Central Legislature, declared that the members of the Progressive party were not participating in today's council of state discussions at New Delhi as a mark of respect to Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi's death. Pandit Kunzru paid deep tribute to Mrs. Gandhi's work for the welfare of Indian women during her life.

Hoosain Imam, leader of the Muslim Party associated with Kunzru, also praised Mrs. Gandhi's work. Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, President of the House, adjourned the meeting of the council for half an hour in repect to Mrs. Gandhi's death. Members of the Progressive and Congress parties did not attend the meeting after adjournment.

Meanwhile, in the lower house of the legislature, Sir Reginald Maxwell, home member of the Government of India, when asked about the health of the members of the Congress Party's Working Committee now under detention, stated that the general condition of health of all the members was satisfactory and that the Government had been supplying all medical assistance recommended by the medical officer without any charge. He said that they were at liberty to choose any sort of diet available. They are allowed to write two letters and receive four per week.

Leaders' Health Checked

Domei

CANTON, February 24.—Panic-stricken by the embittered criticism against the treatment of those under confinement which has reached feverpitch as a result of the recent death of Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi, the Indian Government hastily dispatched physicians to check the health conditions of Indian Congress leaders Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and two others who are presently imprisoned at Poona, according to yesterday's Indian radio. This announcement which was broadcasted locally to the Indian people, is taken as a frantic British appeasement measure to dispel the ire of the people.

Britain Gets Canadian Ships

Domei

LISBON, February 23.—Canadian Minister of Munitions and Supply Clarence D. Howe announced at the session of the Lower House today that the Canadian Government had supplied to Britain 4,700 tons of shipping in the last three weeks. This action was taken in view of the urgent demand from Britain for a large supply of ships in preparation for the launching of wide-scaled military operations within the next three or four months, according to reports from Ottawa.

MANCHOUKUO PARTY DUE IN TOKYO TODAY

Mission Led by Hwang Fu-Chun Arriving to Discuss Farm Policy With Japan

Hwang Fu-chun, Agricultural Development Minister of Manchoukuo, and his suite of nine are expected to arrive in Tokyo this afternoon on a mission of holding conferences with the Japanese Government authorities on Manchoukuo's agricultural policy, it was learned on Thursday.

From today until February 29, Mr. Hwang will hold conferences with various circles concerned to scrutinize the agricultural administration in Manchoukuo with a view to realizing a perfect self-sufficiency program for foodstuffs in Japan and his country. Then, from March 1, Minister Hwang, in his capacity as the head of the Asia Development Mission commemorating the 12th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, will attend various functions which will be sponsored by the Asia Development General Headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and other organizations concerned.

The Manchoukuo mission is scheduled to leave Tokyo on March 5 and make a tour of the Kansai district. Mr. Hwang's suite includes three provincial governors who have rendered meritorious services in the increased production and delivery of agricultural products in Manchoukuo.

Epochal Progress Made

Manchoukuo greets the 12th anniversary of her national founding this year. During the brief period of a dozen years since her birth, she has made an epochal progress and especially since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, she has made remarkable contributions to the prosecution of the war by delivering to this country large amounts of iron, coal, non-ferrous metals, agricultural products and other materials essential for strengthening Japan's fighting capacity.

With her mission as the supply base in regard to foodstuffs having become particularly important of late, the Manchoukuo Government in January last year, worked out the basic formulas for increased production of vital agricultural products and has thenceforth concentrated the nation's total strength on increasing agricultural resources through forceful execution of Government policies and national movements. Thanks to the favorable weather conditions and also due to the tremendous efforts exerted by the people, last year's harvests marked the extraordinary success while the delivery of crops far exceeded the set goal. Large amounts of products thus collected have been and are being delivered to Japan and China, bolstering the home front of the two fighting countries. Moreover, Manchoukuo is expecting to produce still more agricultural products this year by means of a grand-scale reclamation program and other measures to which Japan will offer forceful cooperation.

AZAD HIND UNITS OCCUPY HEIGHT IN BURMA AREA

Pressure Is Increased on British Army as Indians Cooperate With Nippon Forces

ENEMY ADMITS SETBACKS

Indian Radio Broadcast Says No Undue Optimism Is Warranted on Fighting

By K. MURAKAWA
Of the Army Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE BURMA FRONT.—With the launching of the advance on the "Road to Delhi" by the Indian National Army, the pressure on the British army has been increasing every moment.

Under the command of Subhas Chandra Bose, their commander-in-chief, the crack units of the Indian National Army in close cooperation with the Japanese Forces are now in high spirits with the Burma-India border close at their hands after their swift onslaught in the ...... area.

Floating high the Tri-Color flags, a unit of the Indian National Army occupied a height, X X kilometers east of Buthidaung.

Meanwhile, a campaign toward splitting the Indian troops successfully undertaken by a unit of the Indian troops under the command of an Indian officer, who had eagerly been awaiting the advance of the Indian National Army, has created a sensation among the Indians within the enemy camp. Furthermore, their comrade units dashed deeply into the British lines, cooperating with the cutting off of the highway between Zegabin and Ngakyedauk.

Attacking the anti-Axis headquarters, a powerful unit of the Indian troops commenced an assault along the "Road to Delhi" from X X.

Completely thrown into confusion, the British-Indian authorities are desperately struggling to bring oppressive and conciliatory measures on the Indian troops who have been shaken by the action of the forces under Netaji Bose.

No Optimism Warranted

Domei

CANTON, February 24.—In reply to an interpellation concerning the war situation in the Burma-India border area at the Central Legislative Council on February 23, Sionee Eihk, an army representative, made the following speech, according to an Indian radio broadcast:

"In the Burma-India border area, the war situation in general has not particularly progressed. The British-Indian army, the African troops and other units are, however, engaging in a furious battle. Inasmuch from what I saw on an inspection tour in the Arakan area, the situation hardly can be said to be favorable and no undue optimism is warranted."

BRITISH REPORTERS ISSUE COMPLAINT

Score Churchill's Speech In Commons

Special

LISBON, February 23.—All the British war correspondents at the anti-Axis headquarters in Algiers have sent a joint protest against the statement by British Prime Minister Winston Churchill in his Commons speech yesterday in which he blamed the correspondents in Naples and Algiers for sending "alarmist reports" on the anti-Axis situation in the Anzio beachhead, it was revealed by a London dispatch.

The protest read, "We object most strongly to the suggestion that we have been sending wrong reports of the operations in Italy. We are reporters with battle experience and are fully aware of the responsible nature of our work. We have accurately reported what has been given to us by official spokesmen at the anti-Axis headquarters and we have confined ourselves to reporting their statement."

Otaki Named Secretary

Akitada Otaki was appointed private secretary to Keita Goto, Minister of Transportation and Communications, it was announced on Wednesday.

Six Naval Officers Granted Audience In Imperial Palace

His Majesty the Emperor at 10 a.m. Thursday was pleased to receive in audience six flag officers who have recently returned from the front. They are Vice-Admirals Shiro Kawase and Katsumi Shimomura and Rear-Admirals Michiaki Kamada, Chozo Suzuki, Takeo Kouda and Yoshio Kato. Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Chief of the Naval General Staff, attended. Vice-Admiral Kawase respectfully stepped toward the Throne and reported on his duties. His Imperial Majesty was gracious enough to give him word of appreciation. The other five Admirals were then granted an audience. Vice-Admiral Kawase was then received in audience by Her Majesty the Empress. The Throne was gracious enough to grant a monetary gift to Vice-Admiral Kawase and a wooden cup each to the other five Admirals.

NIPPON UNITS PIERCE TRACTLESS ARAKANS

Troops Courageously Overcome Treacherous Marshes, Malaria and Wild Animals

By K. MARUYAMA
Of the Army Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED PLACE ON SOUTHERN BURMA-INDIA BORDER—Unbounded gratitude is due to the Imperial Japanese troops who are undergoing indescribable hardships and privations on the pestilence-infested Arakan front where they have not only the enemy but Nature to grapple with.

Situated on the southern extremity of Burma, Arakan borders on Bengal province of India. The Arakan, Moudouk and Mayu ranges run parallel from south to north. They are interspersed by the Ka-Lu-dan, Mayu and Naaf rivers with their innumerable tributaries, (creeks as they are called here) criss-crossing the land like so many meshes. Although called creeks, they are as wide as two, three and in some cases four kilometers in the main streams. Even those not on the map are as wide as several hundred meters and in some cases one kilometer, and these, too, are found everywhere. Even at a point 10 kilometers above the mouth, the depth of these creeks is four meters at full tide and two meters at low tide. In a sense, the rivers and creeks are an extension of the sea and the shallow inlets.

How seriously these creeks hamper the actions of our troops is beyond imagination. It often happens that, after you have put out a boat making sure the water is deep enough, the water subsides completely at low tide and the boat is stranded. This makes transportation extremely difficult.

When I tell you that the rivers are affected by the tide even 100 kilometers upstream, you can well imagine that the low-lying lands which are level with the water surface are, in many cases, marshes knee deep, which makes riparian navigation extremely difficult. Even the flat lands are interspersed with marshes, to the annoyance of marching troops.

During the rainy season between the latter part of May and November, all the flat lands turn into veritable quagmires, to relapse into barren lands when the rainy season is over.

The mountainous regions of Moudouk and Mayu are impossible jungles. The mountains, though not very high above sea level, invariably present steep precipices. Imagine what a hard time the soldiers have passing through dense jungles, with ivies getting entangled in their feet and thorns cutting their bodies. Then you must be on your guard against elephants, tigers, mountain cats, vipers and venomous insects.

The mountain paths traversed by elephants—the so-called elephants' routes—make good roads, in that the jungle trees have been trampled down by the animals.

In addition to all these natural hazards, there is the insidious epidemic of malaria. The malaria peculiar to the Arakan area is so bad that fever over 40 degrees lasts several hours and, not infrequently, it affects the brain. The epidemic is seriously harassing the quinine-less enemy.

In January and February, after the rainy season, it is as hot in the daytime as in summer at home. At

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

KAVIENG UNITS REPEL ATTACK BY DESTROYERS

Direct Hit by Garrison Forces Sets One of 3 Enemy Warships on Fire

FOE ON BOUGAINVILLE HIT

Hostile Artillery Outfit Abandons 70 Bodies in Skirmish In Torokina Sector

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 24.—Three enemy destroyers appeared off Kavieng on New Ireland Island on the night of February 22 and bombarded our position. The units of the Japanese Garrison Forces stationed there immediately counter-attacked, and repulsed all the invaders. Scoring a direct hit, one of the destroyers was set afire. No damage was done to our side.

Enemy Beaten Off

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 24.—Spotting a company of the enemy heavy artillery force advancing northward in the sector north of Cape Torokina, Bougainville Island, on the morning of February 15, a patrol squad of the Imperial Japanese Forces vigorously surprise-raided the enemy from the rear.

Under the protection of trench mortar fire, the enemy started counter-attacks with their reinforcements. On the night of the same day, the Japanese squad routed the enemy troops, which retreated leaving many casualties behind. The recognized enemy bodies abandoned totaled 70. In this skirmish, the casualties on the Japanese side were 14 killed and wounded.

Enemy Hit Hard

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 24.—The Imperial Japanese Forces continue their daring operation relentlessly and deal staggering blows to the anti-Axis counter-attacks in the areas of the South and Central Pacific, causing untold damage and casualties to the enemy.

A formation of the enemy small planes, aggregating 14 in number, attempted to attack our position on Taroa Island in Maloelap lagoon in the Marshall Group on the morning of February 22. Giving the raiders a fierce battle, our Garrison Forces repulsed all of them. No damage was sustained by the Japanese side.

Another formation of enemy planes, 10 in number, came attacking Mille Island in the Marshall Islands on Wednesday morning but, without visible effect, they were beaten off by the Japanese defenders, who suffered no damage.

On the same morning, four enemy P-24 bombers attempted a raid on Yaluit Island. Counter-attacking with promptness, the Japanese Garrison Units repelled all of them.

Gumbi Fight Results

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 24.—Pounding and repulsing anti-Axis troops, the Japanese Units now standing face to face with the enemy along the Motto River, south of Cape Gumbi, New Guinea Island, and in the sector south of Cape Gumbi, are achieving brilliant war results.

Attacking an enemy force about 200 strong which attempted to cross the area near the mouth of the Motto River, on the evening of February 19, the Japanese Forces in a severe fight scored the following results up to the morning of the following day: 30 enemy bodies abandoned; seized one trench mortar, four Czech machine guns, 12 automatic rifles and numerous other weapons.

In this combat, the loss on the Japanese side was four killed.

In the sector south of Cape Gumbi, the Japanese Forces continue to surprise-raid enemy positions. One day, our patrol unit penetrated the enemy position, blasting four enemy camps with hand grenades. In this attack, at least 30 enemy men were killed.

On February 12, another Japanese scouting party shot the enemy sentry and returned to their position safely after surveying closely the enemy movements. On the same day, another party of our patrols shot seven or eight enemy troops.

A Japanese patrol unit success-

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NIGHT RAIDS SHIED BY AMERICAN FLIERS

Lack Standard of Individualism And Resort to Daylight Bombing on Reich Areas

Special

ZURICH, February 23.—The reason that the American air forces continue to carry out daylight raids and not night raids is believed here to rest on the fact that the mass-trained American crews do not attain a standard of individualism required by the European air forces. Night bombing, aviation experts here point out, requires a high degree of airmanship on all the crews taking part whereas in the conventional American daylight raids only the crew of the leading plane is required to have that.

Information here says that escorting American fighters include the P-41B, powered by a Packard Merlin 61-2 engine developing 1520 horsepower and carrying 75 gallon auxiliary tanks which can be jettisoned. These tanks double the normal range of the plane. These planes also carry four and a half inch machine guns instead of cannon in order to save weight.

Other information available here says that Germany's air defense setup is still mainly based upon a ground organization developed before the war and improved since 1940 through various installations in the occupied territories. The Anglo-American attempts to paralyze this organization in the west through extensive fighter sweeps over the area have not produced any decisive effect as the German raids on London show.

New German Tactics

What value to the Anglo-Americans such attacks against German installations are is difficult to assess. The increasing strength of the German defense based on this ground organization is brought about simply by massing a larger number of fighters at these places. It is also reported that the growing bitterness of air fighting has led to the German adoption of new, more effective tactics, in which close quarter engagements are staged in place of the former method of fighting from some distance with long-range cannon. It is reported that the German single seater fighters now carry two rocket projectiles and the twin-seaters four. These rocket projectiles are fired in close-formation attacks have the effect of a broadside.

No information is available here as to Germany's night fighter organization, but it is believed that the number of fighters has taken a big increase. The high value the German high command places on the night fighters, however, is seen in the recent high honors conferred upon Colonel Hajo Hermann for his contribution in making single-seaters participate in night operations. Aviation experts point out that this signifies that instruments have been developed to perform automatically the work of the wireless operator in a twin-seater without placing any additional strain on the pilot.

With these new single-seaters it is believed that the German night fighters will get considerable numerical reinforcement through equipment and personnel savings. Experts, however, point out that a defensive air victory over Germany will not be decisive. They say that the Luftwaffe must seek a decision in the offensive. This, they say, adds new significance to the recent intensification of the raids on London.

Fighting Intensified

Air experts point out that the latest improvement mean that attack and defense have again closely followed each other as the European war reaches a period of maximum intensity. No radically new type bombers have yet appeared but the British apparently have withdrawn the Stirlings, which the Lancasters and Halifaxes replaced. New Halifaxes carrying nine cannon each have been commissioned. It is unknown whether the Stirlings will be used for training or be delivered to the Soviet Union.

The Americans are using the B-40, which is a modified B-17 with its defensive armament strengthened at the expense of bomb loads in order to provide flank protection to bomber formations. After the costly Schweinfurt raid on October 14, it was expected that the Americans would resort to night bombing but the Americans are persisting in daylight attacks under the protection of fighters, which now constitute half of the aircraft employed. In the January 29 raid on Frankfurt on-the-Main 800 bombers and 700 fighters participated and in the recent raid on Brunswick and Halberstadt the bombers numbered 750 and the fighters 1,250. This did not prevent the loss of 17 per cent of the attacking bombers. These losses do not include the silent losses sustained on take-offs and landings. Air experts declare that these losses anyway closely approach or even exceed the critical limit.

Way Found to Turn Silk Worm Cocoons Into 'Ersatz' Wool

A formula by which woolen cloth can be produced from silkworm cocoons through the process of utilizing the sulphate of ammonia found in the deposits of hotsprings has been discovered by Kiyoto Ishikawa, president of the Owari Dyeing and Weaving Experimental Laboratory in Aichi Prefecture, according to Domei. It is said that the quality of the woolen fabric thus obtained is superior to natural wool. Excellent results have been achieved in experiments carried on in Beppu where hot-springs are utilized to economize on fuel. Blankets made by this process have been found to be excellent filtercloths, it is understood.

BURMA PLANNING TO UP OUTPUT OF RAW COTTON

To Select Superior Varieties Of Seeds and Extend Aid To Cultivators

Domei

RANGOON, February 23.—The raw cotton production in Burma, embodied in the five-year extension plan and outlined in the 1944 raw cotton production scheme, drafted recently, promises a marked increase.

According to the new plan, efforts will be directed toward selecting superior varieties of cotton seeds in order to guarantee smooth progress in production and expansion.

It is understood that for this purpose the Burmese Government will make planned allotment of cotton plantations, special delivery of daily necessities to cotton growers, and will place a ban on the private purchasing as well as utilization of cotton seeds for purpose other than cotton planting.

Meanwhile, with Burmese population cooperating wholeheartedly in the cotton production increase drive, encouraging results are expected in the 1944-45 cotton production year with technical assistance of Japanese experts and the positive encouragement of the Burmese Government.

Nippon Units Pierce Tractless Arakans

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night you feel a piercing cold even if you are wrapped up in two blankets. For two months between March and the opening of the rainy season it is so hot you can hardly sleep at night.

But these adversities are as nothing to the gallant fighters of Nippon. Epidemic is successfully kept away, while the creeks, successfully overcome by our ship Units, have now become an artery of supply to the front line.

Kavieng Units Repel Attack By Destroyers

(Continued From Page 1)

fully located the enemy on February 19 and blasted an enemy machine-gun nest, killing six men with hand grenades.

On February 20, drawing a party of several enemy patrols near to our side, a Japanese Unit annihilated them while our scouting party successfully blasted one howitzer, two machine guns and four enemy camps.

SULU MOSLEMS AID P.I. RECONSTRUCTION

Governor of Province Says People Have Not Forgotten Age-Old Pioneer Spirit

Special

MANILA, February 24.—The age-old pioneering spirit of Moslem Filipinos are being brought into full play in the progressive development of Sulu Province in the southwesternmost tip of the Philippines, according to Ombra Amilbangsa, Governor of Sulu Province, who is on one of his periodic visits to Manila to confer with the central government authorities.

He said that, awakening to a bright future resulting from a free sovereign Philippines, Sulu Moslems were keeping pace with their Christian brethren in the work of national reconstruction aimed at making the islands politically stable, socially strong and economically secure.

The Governor declared, "The province of Sulu is experiencing prosperity unprecedented in its long troubled history. Their continuous and bitter struggle against occidental domination having finally ended, my brother Moslems have actively turned to peacetime tasks, including increased farm production, eager to make their own modest contribution to the general revival of East Asiatic nations."

He revealed that Sulu, during the last many months, had hit a new high in the production of timber, grain, fruits, sponges, pearls as well as sharks' fins and other marine products. He said that the people of his province, being famed fishermen and swimmers, were venturing far out to the seas adjoining the province in "aquant vintas" (motor sailboats) in order to bring home precious treasures of the deep.

Carry on Trade

He said, "Like their ancestors who plied the oceans in frail craft, present-day Moslems cover distances to neighboring Borneo, Celebes and even as far as Java and Sumatra to bring home produce for sale or barter with needed commodities." He added, "Love for the open sea in pursuit of adventure and trade are as strong as ever in Moslem hearts. Linked by ancient bonds with Moslems in the East Indies and beyond, they feel as close as ever to their racial brothers from whom the barriers set up by the Dutch, Americans and British have been at long last torn down."

Amilbangsa said that in all the islands comprising the Sulu Group, including Jolo and Tawitawi, evidence is everywhere of the present resurgent Moslem spirit.

He said, "By tilling the soil to produce more foodstuffs, venturing seaward to fish or dive for pearls and sponges and trading with outlying countries, Moslems are showing their eagerness to shoulder the common task of building up the nation for the everlasting prosperity of the Philippines."

He concluded, "They are making every effort to cooperate with the central Administration to help President Jose P. Laurel in the difficult task of bringing about a new era of hope and promise to the Republic of the Philippines."

British Crime To Be Avenged, Netaji Avers

(Continued From Page 1)

which the wife of the Mahatma passed away but in spite of the proposal of a member to go into recess for one day in mourning, the President called only a recess of half an hour. The Congress members in hot indignation rose from their seats and left the chamber, deciding hereafter not to enter the chamber again.

Abuse by British Causes Desertions in Burma

(Continued From Page 1)

enemy is feverishly engaged in constructing roads. There had been a number of pack-horse paths across the jungles and criss-crossing waterways, such as the Tuzu Valley path which originates at Sadiya in the province of Assam, comes out to Mainkwan, in Burmese territory, along the river from the Fukon basin via the eastern edge of the Patkai Mountains; the Wilcox-Law expedition water route up the Bramaptoraki River extending to the Irauzi River and the land route via the Manipur River. Here lie the three road-lines whose surveys had been planned in 1920 to connect Burma with India, namely, the north line between Mogiun and Ledo, the central line through Manipur and the coastal line from Prome to Mayu River via Chittagong.

The Chungking forces that had advanced as far as the Fukawng area pursuing the mirage of a "march on Tokyo," had reached the Fukawng lowland 200 meters or so above the sea-level across the steep paths of the Patkai Mountains more than 2,500 meters above the sea-level by trekking along the Tuzu Valley. During the rainy season the lowland was turned into marshy land and owing to the rivers and streams overflowing their banks. The enemy, therefore, is sending supplies by air because it is impossible to do so by land across the jungles and swamps. The main strength of the Anglo-Indian 7th and British 5th Divisions which are desperately endeavoring to escape the Arakan tragedy must have come advancing eastward along the coast but now its retreat seems to have been cut off by the crack units of the Japanese.

The operating forces and defense forces directed by the Mountbatten Headquarters and by the Auchinleck Headquarters, totalling X X, or X X divisions, are now stirring in Eastern India. They are composed of British troops, including Highlanders, sepoys, Negroes and other "Imperial" troops, Americans and American-trained Chungking troops. The Anglo-Indian Army apparently is composed of the British 8th Division and the Indian X X Division. Although they are distinguished as a British and Indian divisions, both are made up of British and Indian officers and men. The units that are advancing on the Arakan front are the British 5th Division and the Indian 7th Division.

Commanded by British

There seem to be some Indian subalterns in the Anglo-Indian Army but all the executive officers including commanders of units are British. The Indian officers are permitted to command only sepoys and are absolutely prohibited from giving orders to British soldiers even if the former are higher in rank. An enemy soldier who deserted to join the Indian National Army at the front said:

"A British sergeant-major gets a salary more than twice that of an Indian sergeant-major. When the food supply runs short, the Indians receive no provisions at all and so they are reduced to depending on requisitioned goods. When I learnt that the Indian National Army was marching on India, I began to look for a chance to join but the British were keeping close watch on our movements and so had no opportunity until now."

According to his account, the British are now training the Indians and Negroes in narrow street fighting and night raids at the jungle drill grounds in order to use them as their shields when they advance.

The Mountbatten Headquarters and Stilwell Headquarters have recently taken to calling the Chungking troops in the Fukawng area the A.T.C.T. (American-Training Chinese Troops). This phraseology has an unmistakable ring of proprietorship over the Chungking Army which has completely come under the control of the Americans.

BIG LOSSES DEALT FOE IN RAIDS OVER GERMANY

30 to 40 Per Cent of Planes Destroyed Since October 1943 by Reich Defenses

Domei

BERLIN, February 23.—From 30 to 40 per cent of the anti-Axis planes which came attacking German territory since October 9, 1943 have been destroyed, it was announced by the Fuehrer's Headquarters today.

Of the American raiders which attacked German territory yesterday noon, 119 were shot down by German air and ground units, the report added.

Reviewing the past war results, during the three-day period between October 9 to 11 last year, anti-Axis bomber formations attacked Bremen, Hanover, Anklam and Munster. Of the enemy raiders, 208 four-motored heavy bombers were shot down.

During November 1 to 7, 262 enemy planes including 234 four-motored heavy bombers were brought down. Entering this year, from February 20 to 22, the British air force attempted to raid Leipzig and Stuttgart and other cities in the central and western part, but suffered a loss of 276 four-motored bombers. Enemy losses thus totaled 865 planes.

However, if those that have not returned or those that had made forced landings are taken into account, it is surmised that from 30 to 40 per cent of the enemy raiders were destroyed by the stiff German defenses.

The Chungking soldiers, willing to sell their country to the United States, are actively agitating in the Fukawng area as running dogs of the Americans.

The Chungking units in India are the newly-organized 1st Army, 23rd Division and 38th Division under the command of Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell. Two years ago, when they were fighting in Burma, frightened out of their wits by the guerilla operations of the Burmese volunteers, they were called the British-Chungking Allied Force. Although officially they were under Stilwell's command, they inwardly felt that they were stronger than the British and forced Chiang Kai-shek to relegate Stilwell to the position of a military adviser. But now, they have at least two or three American commanders in every company. Among the officers of every company half are Americans. Under American officers eating bacon, cheese and drinking good coffee, the "American-Training" Chinese troops are being sweated on banana stalks to construct roads and to toil at other kinds of hard labor. The ill-treatment, fit only for cattle and horses, the assault on Chinese women by drunken American officers, blind-bombing of Chungking troops have snapped the last shred of forbearance on the part of the Chinese and they have broken out into attacks on American officers and desertions to the Japanese forces.

The Negroes, when not being worked on construction and repair of roads in rain or at transporting ammunition and provisions over steep hills, are being used to fill gaps in barricades to shield the Americans within.

Naval Heroes Honored

Joint funeral services for the late Lieutenant-Commander Hirosuke Yamane and other naval heroes were held on Tuseday at the Kure Naval Station. The ceremonies were attended by a proxy of the Navy Minister, Admiral Naokuni Nomura, Commander-in-Chief of the Kure Naval Station, members of the bereaved families and others.

DROUGHT GRIPS PORTUGAL

Cattle Dying En Masse; Officials and Public Concerned

Special

LISBON, February 22.—With no rain having fallen since January 24 here, news comes from all parts of Portugal of cattle dying "en masse" in consequence of the scarcity of water. The prolonged drought is causing much anxiety to the officials and to the public as well. Reports said that spring crops of wheat, beans and other cereals in southern Portugal would be doomed unless rain fell very soon. They said that intercessory processions were being organized in rural parishes and also in towns all over the country for rain.

WINCHELL DEMANDS U.S. DECLARE WAR ON SPAIN

N.Y. Columnist Also Wants Congress to Investigate Hayes; Hits Franco's Policy

Special

LISBON, February 23.—Walter Winchell, well-known American columnist, of the New York Daily Mirror, today demanded that the United States Government recognize that a state of war exists with Spain, according to a New York dispatch.

Winchell also demanded that Congress investigate United States Ambassador to Spain Carlton J. H. Hayes because Hayes praised General Francisco Franco, Spanish Chief of State, while General Franco, Winchell alleged, assisted the Germans.

Winchell bitterly accused General Franco's factories with manufacturing engines to help the Germans kill American soldiers. The columnist said that General Franco at present refuses to release interned Italian warships because he alleges Germany would consider it as an act of war but that the Spanish Chief of State fueled and supplied German submarines.

Homma Sees Okamura

Domei

PEKING, February 21.—Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, former Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines, called on General Yasutsugu Okamura, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army in the North China area, and held an informal discussion.

Spanish Women Drafted

Domei

LISBON, February 23.—The Spanish Government announced today that all women between the ages of 17 to 35 will be drafted for labor service, according to Madrid dispatches.

KEDIRI COUNCIL MAY USE NIPPONGO AT MEETINGS

Studies Plan to Use Japanese As Exclusive Language; Many Schools Set Up

Special

SURABAYA, February 22.—The extent of fluency in the Japanese language attained by the members of the Kediri Provincial Council is such that the use of Japanese as the exclusive language to be used at the next session of the council is now being contemplated, it is learned.

It is recalled that Ir Rooseno, vice-chairman of the Provincial Council, passed with flying colors at the official examination in advanced Japanese which was held recently.

Meanwhile, it is learned that 34,675 persons are receiving lesson in the Japanese language at 900 schools being mainatined by the "Nippongo Popularization Society" which was established last December under the auspices of the Kediri Provincial Office.

The society aims to teach the Japanese language to 50,000 people by the end of March.

Meanwhile, the advanced Nippongo school which was opened last November in Kediri City, now maintains three branch schools at important points in the province, with the number of students totaling 600.

Enemy Bombs Zagreb

Domei

BERLIN, February 22.—Anti-Axis bomber formations appeared over Zagreb (formerly named Agram) at 10:30 a.m. today and dropped extremely high explosives, it is reported from the city. Many bombs exploded in the residential quarters. One church, two monasteries and two schools were destroyed, while many casualties were reported from among the civilians.

PAASIKIVI QUITS SWEDEN

Leaves for Helsinki After 10-Day Stay in Stockholm

Special

STOCKHOLM, February 23.—Finnish Prime Minister Juho K. Paasikivi returned to Helsinki by plane today after staying ten days here without any indication that Finland was any nearer getting out of the war, according to observers.

Prime Minister Paasikivi insisted that he came to Stockholm on private business but it was understood that he established at least indirect contact with Soviet Minister to Sweden Kollontay. Prime Minister Paasikivi, who played an important role in negotiating the treaty ending the Finnish-Soviet war in 1939-40, appeared in a less jovial mood when he left by plane at 9 a.m. today than on his arrival, giving newspaper correspondents, the impression that his mission was none too successful.

AOKI EXHORTS GRADUATES

Graduation exercises for the 70 students of the third group to enter the Greater East Asia Training Institute was held on Thursday at 10 a.m. at the school in the presence of Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

President Dr. Tan Shidehara of the Institute addressed the graduates followed by words of encouragement by Minister Aoki.

The whole class of graduates is scheduled to be dispatched to China where they will assume important posts.

French Citizens Evacuating

Domei

LISBON, February 22.—The French Government today ordered the evacuation of all citizens from the Cherbourg area excepting those with special reasons, it is reported.

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INDIANS HERE MOURN PASSING OF MARTYR

Pass Resolution to Exact Revenge on British for Death Of Mrs. Gandhi

A stirring resolution to avenge the tragic death of Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi was adopted by the Indians in Japan at a condolence meeting held by the Nippon Territorial Committee of the Indian Independence League at its central office at 5 Tameike, Akasaka-ku, at 3 p.m. Thursday.

The members of the Tokyo branch of the league, and representatives from the Yokohama, Osaka and Kobe branches were present at the meeting, which was held in the presence of Rash Behari Bose, Supreme Adviser to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

Offering of silent prayers for the departed martyr opened the meeting. Following that, Mr. Bose, M. Rama Murti, D. I. Mahtani and S. Manghanma, chairmen of the local branches of the league, made speeches.

They spoke on the fearless and self-sacrificing life lived by Mrs. Gandhi, as a dauntless fighter in the freedom cause by the side of her great husband, to whom she was a real and valuable helpmate.

The speakers averred that her martyrdom will rouse the patriotism of the Indian people to greater heights, and spur the march of the Azad Hind warriors toward Delhi.

The resolution unanimously adopted at the meeting follows:

"We, the Indians in Japan, have been shocked by the news of the demise of Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi, in a British prison at Poona as a martyr to the cause of freedom. Her death was caused by her confinement in prison and the rigorous treatment accorded to her by the British authorities, who stubbornly refused to release her in spite of the repeated and excruciating heart attacks suffered by her in lonesome confinement.

"Mrs. Gandhi was an unparalleled symbol of the highest virtues of Indian womanhood, and fearlessly served the cause of freedom by the side of her revered husband, Mahatma Gandhi, the beloved leader of India's freedom struggle for nearly four decades. Mrs. Gandhi's self-sacrificing martyrdom comes as a burning exhortation to all Indians to rise and follow in her path to destroy British shackles and free the motherland from British oppression.

"We Indians of Japan assembled today in Tokyo, reaffirm our determination to fight the British tyrants to the bitter end, inspired by the example set by Mrs. Gandhi and solemnly pledge to do our full part in avenging her death and liberating our country from British shackles."

Earlier in the day, the members of the Tokyo Branch proceeded to the Zojoji temple in Shiba park where they prayed for the repose of the soul of the late Mrs. Gandhi. The solemn rites were conducted by the Ceylonese priest, Reverend Abhayaratna.

King Peter Escapes Death

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 21—The recent attempts to assassinate King Peter II of former Jugoslavia were all unsuccessful, according to Radio Moscow which was quoted by the Tass News Agency today. The same broadcast allegedly accused the Jugoslavian army under General Josep 'Tito' Brozovitch as being behind the plot but the actual situation has not yet been disclosed.

Abe Confers With Tojo

General Nobuyuki Abe, President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, conferred with Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at the latter's official residence on Thursday.

Kohiyama Sees Tojo

Naoto Kohiyama, President of the South Manchuria Railway Company, conferred with Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at his official residence at 12:45 p.m. on Thursday.

Uchida's Secretary Named

Kunio Takahashi was appointed private secretary to Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Shinya Uchida, it was announced by the Cabinet on Thursday.

P.I. Catholics Make Vow

Domei

MANILA, February 22.—In the course of the recent conference of the Catholic churches held here for the first time since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the conferees have made a resolution pledging all-out cooperation with the Government in its drive for the construction of a new Republic.

Calls on Field-Marshal Terauchi

During his recent trip to the Southern Regions, German Ambassador to Japan H. G. Stahmer, called on Field-Marshal Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Regions, at his headquarters as shown in above photo.

VARIOUS INDUSTRIES ANIMATE N. CELEBES

Native Editor Gives Talks on Japan's Efforts on Home Front For Islanders to Copy

Domei

MENADO, February 23.—With the enlightenment of the native inhabitants through education, the training of prominent native leaders in the administration department, the realization of self-sufficiency in foodstuff and other agricultural products, as well as through brisk activities in various fields of industry, northern Celebes is making great progress toward the rejuvenation of the islanders.

Evincing their whole-hearted cooperation with the Japanese in the administrative field, the Indonesians residing in northern Celebes, with an ever deepening faith in the liberators, are now exerting their utmost in the reconstruction of the island.

With the aim of accelerating the diffusion of the policy of the Japanese Military Administration, a conference of prefectural governors was held for three days from January 31. Though it was the first conference of its kind, it was most successful in bringing about better and deeper understanding between the government authorities and the civilians.

Cooperating with the Japanese in the task of enlightening the masses, O. H. Pantouw, editor of the Pewarta Celebes, who attended the General Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Newspapers, has been touring northern Celebes since January 1.

Cites Japan's Efforts

Delivering an encouraging speech first in Menado and then following it with 33 others, he spoke enthusiastically of the vigorous and animated wartime activities he had witnessed in Japan. His speeches are reported to have caught the imagination of an audience composed of 140,000 of his countrymen. During the course of his lectures, he described the controlled economic policy which is being strictly observed by all the Japanese, the sincere labor spirit which he had witnessed in the rural districts and the great responsibility shouldered by the Japanese women in the prosecution of the current war. Thus, Mr. Pantouw successfully instilled into his countrymen a true knowledge of the current war situation.

To bolster educational activities in northern Celebes the Japanese Military Administration has encouraged the training of more teachers and the founding of new schools for native youths. At present there are 810 elementary schools with several hundred thousand pupils and more than 2,000 teachers. There are also two middle schools in northern Celebes.

An agricultural and business school with a two-year course is to be opened in April. Forty youths will be admitted. Also from April the training institute for employees of prefectural governments will be put under the direct control of the Japanese government authorities. Furthermore, a teachers' training institute will be established in the near future for the purpose of training native youths to become competent technicians.

Japanese Spirit Desired

In response to the increasing enthusiasm of the islanders to learn Japanese, the activities of the Japanese Language School will also be extended. In order to implant the true Japanese spirit into the native inhabitants through physical training, the Celebes Physical Education Society was inaugurated on Kigensetsu. A Youth Corps is also expected to be organized by March.

The oil industry in northern Celebes is showing rapid development. In view of the importance of this industry, the construction of a large factory capable of producing X X tons annually is now under construction. An oil-refining factory, the construction of which was completed recently, will commence work from the beginning of March.

The manufacture of bricks, too, is being carried on most actively in northern Celebes which has several brick factories. In order to bring about a still further increase in the production of bricks, the authorities are now devising various plans.

To become self-sufficient in cement, northern Celebes is now constructing factories for this purpose.

Double Crop Soon

In line with the government policy of realizing self-sufficiency in agricultural products, particularly in foodstuffs, the Japanese companies here are introducing superior agricultural technique and training native farmers. Modern methods of weeding, fertilizing, and reclaiming wasteland are being successfully taught to rural residents who are engaged in farming. Soon it will become possible to harvest two crops a year.

In some districts coconut trees have been felled and the undergrowth cleared away to make room for more rice-fields. In one place a 140 "chobu" field has been prepared for cultivation. By the end of next year, many new rice-fields will be ready. Since the experiment of harvesting two crops a year has proved successful, a further increase in rice production by the use of superior Japanese technique will be attempted. Corn which is the staple food of the natives, will also be produced in much greater quantities as compared with pre-war days.

Encouraged by the superior quality of cotton produced in northern Celebes, the Japanese authorities have launched a large-scale production project by selecting suitable districts for the purpose and by a further improvement in the quality of seeds.

Successfully overcoming the difficulty of obtaining lumber for shipbuilding, northern Celebes has already constructed X X number of vessels which are to be launched shortly. In conformity with the project of building X X numbers of ships monthly, vigorous activities are going on in the shipbuilding industry. The construction of vessels of X X tons is now in full swing at the X Shipbuilding Company, while the repairing of large vessels has also become possible.

RITES HELD FOR WAR DEAD

Maizuru Naval Station Honors Commander Yagi, Other Heroes

Joint funeral services for the late Commander Shoji Yagi and other naval officers, who died in the war due to illness, were solemnized at the Maizuru Naval Barracks on Thursday, according to a report from Maizuru to Domei.

Members of the bereaved families, Admiral Zengo Yoshida on behalf of the Navy Minister, Vice-Admiral Denshichi Okochi, Commander-in-Chief of the Maizuru Naval Station, and others attended the rites.

BERLIN DISCOUNTS CHURCHILL SPEECH

Stalin's Reaction to Postponement of Western Invasion Held Most Interesting

Special

BERLIN, February 22.—Moscow's reaction to British Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech today in the House of Commons should be the most interesting of all for what will Premier Josef Stalin have to say on the fact that the date of the invasion of western Europe, which was presumably fixed at the Teheran Conference, has been postponed again by Churchill, declared competent Berlin quarters today, commenting on Churchill's report on the general war situation. These quarters said that the postponement of the invasion could be deduced from Churchill's emphasis on aerial war against Germany.

The fact that Churchill announced that aerial warfare would be intensified in the spring and summer, simultaneously declaring that that would also be a basis for invasion, was interpreted by Berlin quarters as Churchill's intention to give the impression that the invasion would be started after the summer was over.

The same quarters pointed out that in January, the newspapers of the world published a report saying that Churchill, on leaving the House of Commons, told a certain member of Parliament that before the Ides of March the world would witness the biggest military enterprise in history. These circles said that the new subdued speech by Churchill warning against underrating German military power was about the complete opposite to that statement. They declared that the fact that the British Prime Minister denied having predicted that the war would end in 1944 was confirmation of the information received in Berlin to the effect that the British people were disappointed over the fact that the Italian collapse did not bring the end of the war which even today was not in sight.

Meanwhile, American President Franklin Roosevelt at his press conference today said that he thought Churchill's speech suggesting that the European war might extend into 1945 was in conformity with what he himself had been saying for a couple of years, according to a Washington dispatch.

Reich Morale Stressed

Special

LISBON, February 22.—Military and naval circles in Washington share British Prime Minister Winston Churchill's reluctance to predict an early end of the war, according to a Washington dispatch.

The report said that these circles believed that the war would continue if German morale did not collapse and that they pointed out that there was no indication of this possibility. The report quoted these circles as saying that the best available information indicated that the Germans possessed sufficient productive capacity, resources and manpower to fight on.

They said that despite the air attacks which are being carried out in an attempt to smash the German homeland and despite the Red army's action on the Eastern Front, production in Germany remained high. The dispatch said that these military and naval circles were of the opinion that the preparations of an invasion of Europe would adhere to the Teheran schedule but that present developments, such as the slow progress in Italy, indicated that they might require a longer time. They said that what they hoped to achieve might require a much bigger cost in men and materials than previously expected.

BRITISH OIL SOUGHT BY PLOTTING YANKS

Scheming to Gain Full Control Over Britain's Concerns In West Asia

Further evidence that America is scheming to oust British oil interests in West Asia has been supplied by a Lisbon dispatch to the Mainichi dated February 20, which revealed that the United States is planning to gain control over British oil companies there under the cloak of lending them financial and material aid. This scheme was necessitated because America is now faced with the grim specter of rapidly depleting oil resources, the report added.

The dispatch follows:

The United States oil resources have been put at 20,000,000,000 barrels, as in 1942. It is calculated that they will be exhausted in 94 years if they are used up at the rate at which they were consumed during 1939. As enormous quantities of oil have been consumed by America since the outbreak of the war, it will not be long before its oil resources are used up.

America is regarding the oil resources of South America as though they belong to it and the U.S. army is already using the oil produced in the Maracaibo Basin, Venezuela, and in Columbia.

America is scheming to acquire the oil resources in areas east of the Andes, including Venezuela, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia, and in Mexico, Argentina, and Trinidad.

Moreover, the United States has an eye on the oil resources of West Asia. Accordingly, it has planned to oust British and Soviet influence from the area of the Persian Gulf as the first step toward the realization of its ambition.

The untapped oil resources in the area of the Persian Gulf that comprises Arabia, Iraq, Iran, Quetta and Afghanistan, have been estimated to amount to 14,500,000,000 barrels, as in 1942.

The oil resources of Iraq and Iran are controlled by the Anglo-Iranian-Iraq Oil Company, a British concern; those of Quetta by the Gulf Oil Company, an American concern, and the Anglo-Iranian-Iraq Oil Company; and the resources of Arabia by the California-Arabia-Standard Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of America. The work of developing West Asia's oil resources as a whole is being undertaken by Britain.

An oil storage company was established in America as a Government organ some time ago, and a plan to construct a pipe line connecting the oil fields of Quetta and Saudi Arabia and the Mediterranean was recently announced by the company.

The project will cost from $130,000,000 to $165,000,000, the line will be 2,000 kilometers long and the daily output of oil has been set at 350,000 barrels.

A plan to gain control over the oil resources of Iran through supplying funds and material to the British oil companies operating in that country, is also being considered by the Americans.

Therefore, it is clear that America, faced with its rapidly depleting oil resources, is out to rob the British of their oil interests in West Asia.

Teidai Savant Dies

Professor Saburo Morita of the Engineering Department of Tokyo Imperial University succumbed to heart disease on Wednesday at his residence in Oji-ku at the age of 55. As Director of the Tokyo Harbor Board, he had contributed toward the development of the harbor.

Relieved From Posts

Upon assumption of his post as Finance Minister, Sotaro Ishiwata was relieved of his position as adviser to both the Foreign Office and Finance Ministry on Wednesday, according to Domei.

Vice-Ministers Meet

The regular meeting of the Vice-Ministers was held on Thursday at the Prime Minister's official residence. After discussing various pending problems, the assembly adjourned at 9:30 a.m.

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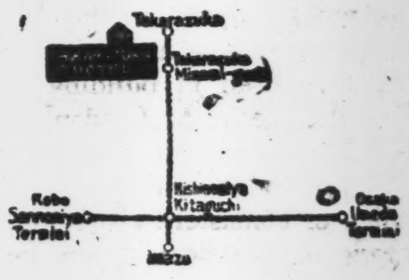

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1944

Churchill Denies All

Tired, weary Prime Minister Churchill of the fading British Empire gave a beautiful exhibition of shadow-boxing when he made his first personal report to the House of Commons on the general war situation since his illness following the Cairo and Teheran conferences, blithely denying virtually everything that the Anglo-American propaganda machines have claimed thus far.

The heavy stress laid by him on vehement denials of various embarrassing angles connected with the current war was a graphic indication of the troubled position of Britain, reflecting in vivid colors the numerous difficulties which still have to be faced by the much-battered sons of England.

It was not a cheerful speech. Churchill once again disappointed the British people, and the Americans as well, by warning against wishful thinking and over-optimism, making it clear that they cannot expect the early termination of hostilities this year. He remained strictly non-committal regarding the question of when the much-mooted second front in Europe would be attempted. He shocked the British by revealing that the Royal Air Force had already lost a huge total of 38,300 men, with 10,400 others missing, that the British navy had lost 30 per cent and more of its pre-war personnel, that one-fifth of the pre-war effectives of the British merchant marine had been killed. And he added to the shock by admitting that the British had no more reserves to fall back on and by hinting that such losses would increase in the future.

He made a black situation blacker by pointing out that the German retaliatory raids on Britain—including the one the other day which ringed London with fires—have been on a "modest" scale to date, that "we must expect it to increase" in the future.

His chest-thumping boast regarding the growing future intensity of the bombing raids on Germany and his "magnanimous" suggestion that German civilians and non-combatants should quit the centers of munitions production and take refuge in the countryside had a three-fold purpose: first, to give some measure of solace to the impatient, fretful Anglo-Americans; second, to add "teeth" to the nerve warfare against the German people; and third, to give some excuse for putting off the formation of the second front. As far as his attempt at nerve warfare is concerned, however, Churchill made clear his own pathetic futility by declaring in the same speech that harmony exists between the the National Socialist Party and the German High Command and by lauding the fighting qualities of the German army and the ability of its leadership in both the war of attrition and defensive warfare.

Churchill cleverly attempted to allay the fears of Americans regarding the prevailing belief that the proportion of the troops to be used for the invasion of Europe is to be 77 per cent American and 23 per cent British by stating that the American and British troops would attack in approximately equal forces when the invasion begins. But even the blindest, most stupid critic could not fail to see that Churchill eventually expects the Americans to bear the overwhelming brunt of the attack—and the losses—in the forthcoming operations. He made this evident to any thinking person by innocently disclosing that the proportion of American troops fighting in Europe would be bound to grow as the war continued, that even in the aerial operations, the Americans will have to carry the major burden. It is apparent that Churchill expects to see the full fruits of the Anglo-American "collaboration" which Britain has been loudly harping on ever since the hostilities began; the American people will again be called upon to sacrifice the lives of their soldiers, their planes and their warships to protect British interests.

Churchill also gave some other classic examples of cryptic camouflaging which should go down in history as illustrating the brilliance of his ability in political shadow-boxing. After strenuously denying that there was any friction among Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union, Churchill quaveringly pleaded: "My hope is that the generous instincts of unity will not depart from us in these times of immense exertions and grievous sacrifices." Then again, in disclosing that he himself had ordered the tightening of censorship on all reports from war correspondents to the British press, especially with regard to the alarming reports from the Anzio beachhead, Churchill mystified and confused his listeners by declaring that war reports "ought not be used in a battle of this kind when they are false and still less are they to be used when they are true." When the war is over, perhaps Churchill will explain just what he meant by these statements. Right at the present time, Churchill appears to be more confused by the situation than anyone else; the old "Bulldog" seems to have lost his teeth and his grip.

Bitter Veto

By flinging back the two billion dollar tax increase bill to Congress with another bitterly vindictive message full of recriminations, President Roosevelt again demonstrated the type of bull-dozing "leadership" that has marked the policies of the American Administration since the United States Government decided to stir up worldwide hostilities. The people, as represented by the Representatives and Senators in Congress, no longer have any say in deciding their own affairs. Or so it seems, at any rate.

Everything must be done according to the plans of Roosevelt and his advisers. Any other course, so they claim, is "unwise" or "inept" or just downright "greedy." These epithets, directed toward the American Congressmen, interestingly enough, are only a few shades better and slightly more restrained than the hate-provoking words of wrath flung by the American Government leaders at the Axis Powers. Anything that gets in the way of the Government's steamrolling tactics, whether abroad or at home, is the target of vicious attacks.

The American people were dragged willy-nilly into war by the Government's policy of immediately denouncing as a "white-livered appeaser and traitor" anyone who had the courage and intelligence to question the wisdom of America's headlong advance into war. The same tactics were used in building up America's war structure. And identical means were used in crushing any possible appearance of opposition to the American Government's policy of consistently breaking every promise made to American voters before the war.

By these means, the American Government has more or less succeeded in drugging the people, keeping them almost completely blind to the real reasons behind this war and to the truth about the war situation. It has created an artificially stimulated war fever by blocking all disclosures of the truth and appealing only to the lowest, basest emotions.

But just as there has been a reaction of nauseated disgust among Congress members to the Government's dictatorial methods, so there is bound to come a day when the American people will wake up in shocked surprise at their part in the crimes committed by the American Government against the whole world. When that day comes, they are sure to be scathingly attacked by their own so-called leaders, just as Roosevelt denounced Congress for not bowing abjectly to his commands. When the American people decide that they will be no party to the advancement of the schemes of American war leaders for the grasping of world hegemony, when they decide that the loss in lives, resources and ideals is too great a price to pay for sordid aims, then they, too, will feel the sting of recriminations voiced by those who are today running America's destiny down the road of ruin.

A Year Ago Today

February 25, 1943

Japanese Forces entrapped and annihilated 3,000 remnants of the 89th division of the Chungking forces in the vicinity of Hsuchiuchi, 20 kilometers east of Lienshui on the Northern Kiangsu front.

* * *

Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed by General Hsiung Shih-hui, head of the Chungking Military Mission to the United States, with the insincere attitude shown by America and Britain toward Chungking in the supply of war materials, in a statement he issued at a joint Anglo-American press conference held at the Ministry of Propaganda, London, today.

* * *

In order to enable local Chinese banking institutions at Hongkong to function more effectively, most of the restrictive conditions under which they have been operating since early December last year will be removed shortly. It will be recalled that when these institutions were permitted to reopen early last December, conditions were attached restricting payments of deposits and others. With the removal of the restrictions, the banks are now in a position to collaborate more effectively with the populace in the reconstruction of the city.

Trend of Britain's Foreign Policy

British Ruling Classes Busily Engaged in Knotty Task of Counteracting Impending National Calamity

By OUR POLITICAL COMMENTATOR

I

The current global war has already wrought numerous phenomenal changes in the realm of international relations. Many of these changes are so fundamental that nothing, except the great forces as dynamic as those which have caused such changes, can alter or modify them in any appreciable degree. And no doubt this titanic upheaval will bring about further changes before the curtain falls for its grand finale.

One of the almost irretrievable changes that have taken place is the changed and still changing position of Britain. In the first place, Britain's relative importance in the world of power politics is about to be relegated to the realm of history. And, in the second place, Britain no longer constitutes a center within the British Empire. Most naturally, this far-reaching change has created an anomalous situation for every thoughtful Englishman at home and overseas. As a matter of fact, the growing apprehensions of the British leaders for the future of their country have become increasingly conspicuous in recent months, particularly since the Moscow Conference. Indeed, profound pessimism, shaky hopes, intense jealously, constant fear of, and persistent animosity against, the Soviet Union and the United States—her powerful allies—are apparently criss-crossing in the minds of the rank and file of the British people.

However, this does not necessarily mean that the British national morale has been irretrievably deteriorated or is deteriorating. It does not mean that the British nation has surrendered itself to any pre-arranged destiny. On the contrary, indications are that the British people will double up their tenacious efforts to cope with the adverse situation. As a matter of fact, the British ruling classes are busily engaged themselves in the knotty task of reshaping the course of Britain's foreign policy whereby they hope to counteract the impending national calamity. Let us then consider briefly the trend of Britain's world policy in the light of these obvious facts.

II

Needless to say, Britain knows better than anyone else her own impending destiny, no matter how the current war will end. There is ample evidence to indicate that the British leaders are keenly conscious of the gloomy future of Britain and of the British Empire. Quite apparently, they are acutely aware that Britain's power and influence in the postwar world of power politics can hardly be equal to that of either the United States or the Soviet Union. This gloomy consciousness is easily discernible in the recent utterances of British leaders and various press comments on such utterances. And these utterances and press comments clearly reflect Britain's eleventh hour attempt to chart a new course for her foreign policy.

In any attempt to ascertain the trend of Britain's world policy, two outstanding factors must be taken into special consideration. One is the Soviet Union's growing influence in the affairs of Europe, and the other is the United States' international New Deal policy. It may be said that these factors constitute the key to the understanding of Britain's wartime diplomacy as well as her future foreign policy.

III

In Britain, there are two groups of men who have been advocating two different approaches to the vital problem of foreign policy. One group has been advocating all-out cooperation and collaboration with the Soviet Union and the United States as the most practical and imperative means of extending Britain's lease on life. The stand of this group was clearly expressed in a lengthy article published in the London Times in November last. In this article, the writer asserted that Britain's future foreign policy should be considered from two vital points of view—namely, peace and stability of Europe on the one hand, and the protection of British interests overseas on the other.

A gist of the writer's contention may be summarized as follows: In the post-war world, Anglo-Soviet alliance must serve as the stabilizing force in Europe and as a permanent restraint over Germany; an alliance with the smaller nations of Western Europe cannot provide an effective check against Germany and it is impossible to effect a stabilizing force in Europe; and a principle of regional non-interference should be established as a basis for Anglo-Soviet alliance.

The writer proposed that Britain should not interfere with the affairs of Eastern Europe without Soviet consent, and that the Soviet Union likewise should not interfere with the affairs of Western Europe without British consent. He implied a desirability of splitting Europe into spheres of influence between Britain and the Soviet Union or of Anglo-Soviet joint control of Europe in order to create a permanent restraint over Germany and to assure peace and stability in that part of the world.

It is abundantly clear that the foregoing arguments concede that Britain's traditional policy of the balance of power has been irretrievably bankrupt, that Britain cannot provide an effective bulwark against both the Soviet Union and Germany, and that British foothold on Continental Europe can be maintained only by means of self-imposed concessions on the part of Britain to the Soviet Union's tacit but powerful demand for hegemony in Europe. Of course one should not overlook the fact that this group has been invoking this unilateral principle of self-preservation in the name of international cooperation and collaboration.

Regarding an alliance between Britain and the United States, the writer asserted that its primary concern should be the maintenance of security in the Atlantic and the protection of mutual interests of the two countries in the Pacific. And to facilitate the purpose of such an alliance, the writer contended, Britain should maintain an effective military and naval strength in the Pacific. In short, the writer suggests that the pivotal point of Britain's post-war foreign policy should be an alliance with the Soviet Union and the United States.

Needless to say, the afore-mentioned views have many supporters among the British ruling classes. Of course, none of them can afford to admit in public the fact that Britain cannot stand on her own feet in the post-war world of power politics. Accordingly, they are endeavoring to retain whatever power and influence Britain may be entitled to in the post-war world by means of shrewd political manipulation under the cloak of international collaboration. This seems to be the secret of Britain's future world policy.

There is, however, another group of men who are trying to accomplish the same objective by somewhat different ways and means. This group reluctantly anticipates Britain's untenable position in the post-war world. Naturally, therefore, they are quite apprehensive of the Soviet Union's power and influence and the commercial and economic expansion of the United States.

In his speech to the Empire Parliamentary Association at the Houses of the Parliament on November 25 last, General Jan C. Smuts declared:

"Russia is the new colossus in Europe—a new colossus that bestrides this continent. . . . What the effects of that will be nobody can say. We can but recognize that this is a new fact to reckon with and we must reckon with it coldly and objectively. . . . You will have Russia in her position which no country has ever occupied in the history of Europe." And he further compared the relative positions of "the trinity of the great Powers" in these words: "Russia, colossus of Europe, Great Britain with her feet in all the continents but crippled materially here in Europe and the United States with enormous assets with wealth and resources and potentialities of power beyond measure."

(To Be Concluded)

Fruits of Wisdom

The proverbial wisdom of the populace at gates, on roads, and in markets, instructs the attentive ear of him who studies man more fully than a thousand rules ostentatiously arranged.—Lavater.

* * *

When a fool has made up his mind the market has gone by.—Spanish Proverb.

* * *

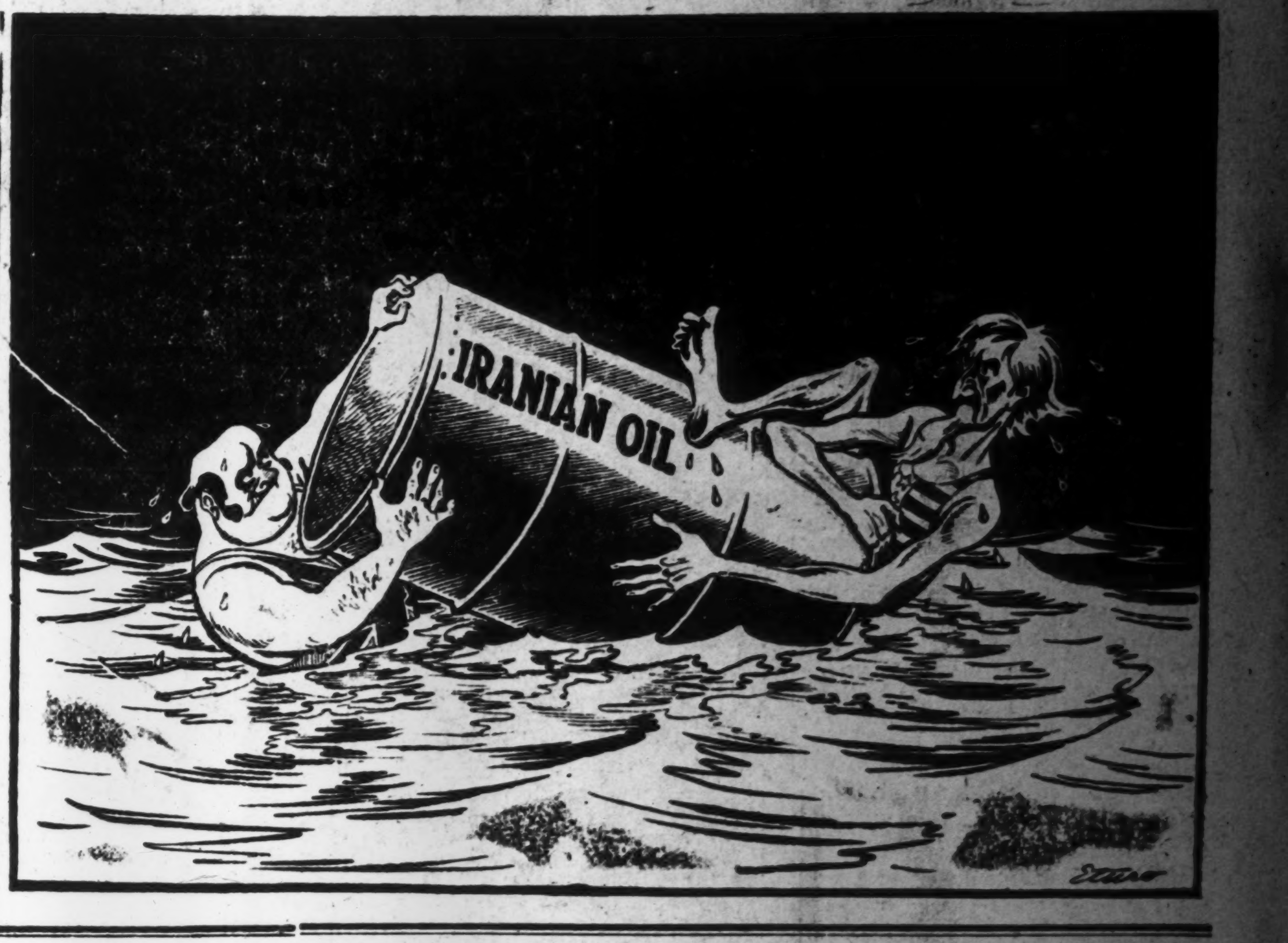
True religion teaches us to reverence what is under us, to recognize humility, poverty, wretchedness, suffering, and death, as things divine.—Goethe.

* * *

There is a wide difference between speaking to deceive, and being silent to be impenetrable.—Voltaire.

* * *

A printed speech is like a dried flower: the substance, indeed, is there, but the color is faded and the perfume gone.—Lorain.



Economic Welfare of Asia

Proper Guidance and Aid Will Elevate Level of Economy in Common Prosperity Region

By SEIICHI TOBATA
Professor of Tokyo Imperial University
(From the Chuo Koron)

Part II

The duty devolving upon Japan in the Common-Prosperity Region of Greater East Asia is obvious. It behooves Japan to resist stoutly encroachments of Powers or affronts offered by them against East Asia. At the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations, Ba Maw, who represented Burma, truly said that there is no true independence for Burma without victory in the War of Greater East Asia. The fate of all countries within the Common-Prosperity Region is, indeed, inseparably bound up with that of Japan. The fate of all East Asiatic countries as well as that of Japan is at stake on the issue of the present war. At no time has Japan been burdened with a heavier responsibility than at present for the restoration of Asia.

The peace structure based on the League of Nations, created subsequent to the former World War, contained at least two grave defects. One was that it failed to provide for an economic league. Notwithstanding the emphasis nominally laid on the freedom of world trade, nothing effective was done to prevent the selfish closing of the free market centering particularly in Britain (as evidenced by the Ottawa Agreement and the restriction of trade with Japan) or the arbitrary or optional closing of resources, with the result that estrangement was intensified between "Haves" and "Have-nots." The promiscuous setting up of small countries after the former World War also rendered the formulation of a unified remedial policy for the worldwide depression impossible, as these small countries chose to assert their nationalism of self-determination in the sphere of economics.

No Obligation Imposed

The other serious defect was that while giving these small countries the same voice as big Powers in the arena of international politics, practically no obligations were imposed on them. These small countries made no contribution whatever toward world peace, for the maintenance of which big Powers bore heavy economic burdens, though, they, profiting by world peace thus secured, could enjoy a stable economic life. All they did was to indulge in vain, loquacious polemics in the League of Nations. As already mentioned, war today is bound to develop into worldwide dimensions anyway, and all countries are obliged to take sides with either of the belligerent groups. The only exceptions are afforded by Switzerland, Nepal and Bhutan. It is, therefore, only proper that small countries should do their share in contributing to peace in peacetime and in bearing war expenditure in time of war. This is especially so in the case of the countries within the Common Prosperity Region of Greater East Asia who are being emancipated from the status of servitude to which they have been condemned for centuries.

For these countries to achieve economic development and prosperity, they must first free themselves from the abnormal economic structure, under which they were, under Anglo-American dispensation, obliged to devote their attention to the production of some particular goods. In the past, they got consumers' goods chiefly supplied by countries within the Anglo-American structure. That the outbreak of the present war threw them on their own resources in the supply of consumers' goods afforded them the opportunity of realizing the value of economic power. It also proved a stimulus to their efforts to produce goods to supply their own needs.

Economic reorganization of this kind is no easy task, however. In the countries under Anglo-American domination, the development of industries for the production of daily necessaries were deliberately held in check. Conditions that are to prevail within the Common Prosperity Region of Greater East Asia are entirely different. Attempts will positively be made to encourage the development of such industries. As regards the extent to which these industries will be developed it depends on the aid which Japan will give to each region in technical skill, in the supply of funds and in organizing industries, in consideration of the productive power and the standards of civilization possessed by these territories.

Goods Will Be Interchanged

This does not mean that each territory within the Common Prosperity Region will simply set up an independent economic structure for the purpose of self-supply, without any interchange of goods between the component countries. Nor is the international division of work to be discarded altogether. It is impossible for each region within the Common Prosperity Region to obtain in sufficient quantities the materials requisite for the manufacture of all necessaries of life. Large quantities of these goods will have to be supplied by Japan. It is also possible that some of these countries will supply raw materials and unrefined fuels to other countries. In this sense, there will be an interchange of goods. There will also be the so-called international division of work among the countries within the Region, as each region has its special products to produce.

Due note must, however, be taken of the fact that in the case of the division of work within the Common Prosperity Region, the fundamental principle governing it is different from that concerning Anglo-American structure. In the latter case, the division of work was rigidly and permanently fixed. Britain did her utmost to prevent the rise of the light industry in India. America did not even recognize the sugar refinery industry in the Philippines. While pretending, on the one hand, to grant independence to that country, America strove, on the other, to keep it to the sole business of manufacturing raw sugar and copra. The former World War caused a temporary paralysis of trade within the British Empire, resulting in the rise of various industries in the integral parts of the Empire. This turn of events caused a serious impediment to the maintenance of the Anglo-Saxon international division of work. Had there not been the former World War, Britain would have been spared the necessity of convoking the Ottawa Conference. She would then have been able to maintain her imperial unity more easily. It is a patent fact that Britain continued to check the growth of the iron industry in India until on the eve of the second World War. Such will be far from the case with the Common Prosperity Region of Greater East Asia. While giving due recognition to the difference existing between individual regions in their level of industrial progress, efforts are to be made to help forward in each region such industries for the manufacture of necessaries of life as to conform with its actual conditions. Constant care is at the same time to be taken to elevate the level of progress and civilization, so that the livelihood of all peoples may be put on a secure basis.

Economic Level Will Rise

The guidance and aid properly given to all regions within the Common-Prosperity Region to help forward their economic progress will necessarily lead to the general elevation of the economic level for all, and there will gradually come about a state of things in which each district produces things best suited for it. Even though the gradual elevation of their economic level may mean their steady approach to the present stage of Japan's economic progress, it need cause little concern, if it serves the purpose of complementing Japanese economy. Only when their industries come to compete with Japanese industries will there arise a situation deserving of serious attention. But, in view of the essential character of the Common-Prosperity Region of Greater East Asia, it would be wrong to take steps, in such an event, to thwart their economic progress. The growth of their economic power must be the occasion for reforms and improvements on the part of Japanese industries and enterprises whose interests may be adversely affected by it. Pitt once declared that colonial America should not be allowed to make even a single nail without the sanction of British Parliament. This harsh and repressive attitude finally lost Britain her colony of America. France who was intent on using her colonies as mere markets for her manufactures gave them practically no aid in promoting their industrial progress. This French policy ended by affecting Indo-China's economy. In shaping their course in this way, both Britain and France were prompted by their desire to preclude the economic menace which they might otherwise feel from their colonies. Japan is by no means similarly motivated. Japan will ever keep up her constant efforts to reform and improve her own economy, as all countries within the Common Prosperity Region make steady economic progress. There will be no advance of the Common-Prosperity Region without Japan's development, nor will there be the development of the Region without Japan's economic reform.

Many special products are produced within the Common Prosperity Region of Greater East Asia, such as rubber, quinine, teak, tin, Manila hemp, copra and rice. It must be remembered, however, that most of these products were originally transplanted from other countries; they were not plants peculiar to East Asia. This fact makes one fully expect that the paralysis of world trade in consequence of the present war will stimulate the cultivation of these products in the countries other than East Asia. When they come to be produced in abundance elsewhere, they will cease to be the special products of East Asia. The world is progressing constantly. It demands a great deal of constant effort to maintain any special product of some particular region as such. The resources in East Asia are not meant for the furtherance of our easy and idle life. The economic construction of the Common Prosperity Region requires economic efforts on the part of the Japanese people, and these efforts are also essential for victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

(End)

For Contribution to the
Progress of Mankind

Nippon Times
Evening

Win on the Home Front
And on the Battle Front

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Press Comments

Friday, February 25
ASAHI—German War Leadership
MAINICHI — Roosevelt Faces Defeat

German War Leadership

ASAHI—Prime Minister Churchill in the House of Commons recently made a report on the prevailing state of the World War. After warning against any optimistic view that the war was already about to end, he emphasized that "German war leadership and fighting strength on the field are most effective both in offense and defense" and admitted that the "German military command is manifesting superb skill both in the employment of troops and in the moving of troops from one point to another," pointing out instances on the Italian Front.

There can be no doubt that outstanding strategy and tactics coupled with a fighting will nothing can quench and an unshakable conviction of victory are of the utmost importance in deciding the issue of war. Foch, the famous French general, said that the spirit had a great deal to do with the efficiency of matter. Even today when warfare is largely a matter of scientific arms, especially of aircraft, that holds true. In May, 1940, the battle of Flanders ended in the tremendous success of Dunkirk because, in addition to the great excellence of German arms, the German command had conducted the operation with admirable strategic skill.

Churchill has admitted the skilled manner in which the German command is employing troops and is moving them from one point to another. With two fronts to cover, in the east and in Italy, and expecting the development of a second front in the west, the German command must show the utmost energy and resourcefulness in the employment of troops, movement, disposition and deployment, the chief business of warfare. It is necessary that the Germans should economize their numerical strength. By economy of numerical strength is meant that the minimum strength should be devoted to a point of secondary importance in the light of the war as a whole and to concentrate the maximum strength at a point likely to prove of decisive importance. This can be achieved only by a keen insight into all the strategic factors of the moment. Churchill in speaking of this seems to have shown full appreciation of its importance.

Another point, which Churchill certainly did not like to admit which we may add, is that the Axis forces have a single High Command and, under the able leadership of Reichsfuehrer Hitler, politics and strategy are in complete harmony and coordination. In a war with the fortunes of the nation at stake, a clear-cut and solid war aim should be established from the first and leadership exercised in the direction of that aim. The aim must be unshakable and unchangeable. But as to means and methods for achieving that aim, there must be every flexibility so that they may be varied according to circumstances and contingencies. In order to develop such a flexibility accurate insight into the prevailing conditions and prompt decision are essential.

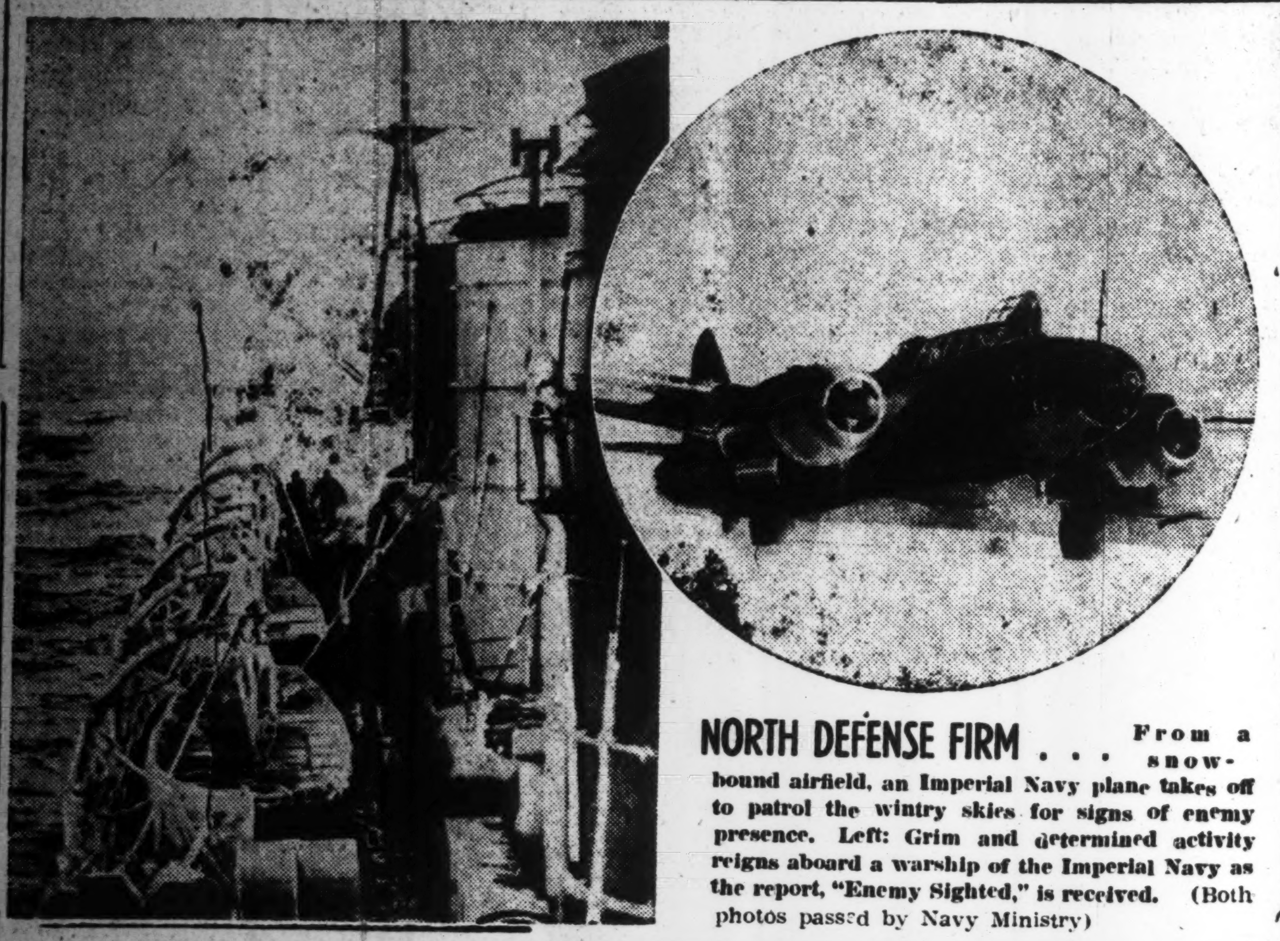
Field-Marshal von der Goltz, well-known German strategist, says that the command must carefully observe all circumstances and means of countering the enemy from every possible angle throughout the duration of war. A new battle will bring on a new situation and this new situation will create new conditions, he points out. "The generals in command must almost daily and sometimes at intervals of a few hours adjust their ideas to new conditions." Moltke has declared that timely and swift initiative is of the highest importance. The German command with its glorious tradition of the Seven Years' War, the War of 1813, Franco-Prussian War and the Battle of Flanders of 1940 is certainly in a position to defeat the enemy by the exercise of its faculty to evolve new strategic ideas in keeping with that tradition. We look forward to brilliant moves on the part of the Germans before long.

Roosevelt Faces Defeat

MAINICHI—The struggle between President Roosevelt and Congress over the tax increase bill has grown bitter and more serious with time. Roosevelt had demanded a tax increase of $10,500,000,000 but as Congress cut it down to only $2,300,000,000 when it passed the bill, Roosevelt exercised his right of veto and thrust the bill back to Congress demanding its re-examination. This has incurred the resentment of Congress.

The seriousness of this political issue can be gauged by the fact that Alben Barkley, Democratic floor leader in the Senate, who had for many years aided Roosevelt as a

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 1)



NORTH DEFENSE FIRM . . . From a snow-bound airfield, an Imperial Navy plane takes off to patrol the wintry skies for signs of enemy presence. Left: Grim and determined activity reigns aboard a warship of the Imperial Navy as the report, "Enemy Sighted," is received. (Both photos passed by Navy Ministry)

LONDON'S A.A. GUNS FAIL TO HIT RAIDERS

Huge Fires Consume Capital After Furious Attack by Luftwaffe

Special

LISBON, February 24.—The new large-scale air attack on London made by German bomber formations on Wednesday night caused extensive fires and destruction in many parts of the British capital, according to reports received here.

A Berlin dispatch, quoting authoritative quarters, said that the London anti-aircraft gun units had opened up a panicky barrage but did not score a single hit. Only one plane failed to return from the raid and that was shot down in aerial combat, it was added.

The London correspondent of the Aftonbladet reported that the German air raid on Wednesday night had caused one of the largest conflagrations in London since 1941.

London dispatches said that the smoke from the fires started by the Germans was still rising when the Luftwaffe appeared over the city today and occasioned the first bona fide daytime alert the populace of London has experienced in many months.

Causes Big Fires

Domei

BERLIN, February 24.—Heavy German bombers made another large-scale attack on London on Wednesday night. The leading groups went into action at 10:10 p.m. and the raid lasted without a let-up until 11 p.m.

According to available reports, not a single German plane was hit by A.A. gunfire. The sole German plane which did not return was shot down by a British nightfighter. Two further crashes could be observed northwest of London. These were two British nightfighters that were shot down by the Germans. It was further stated that high explosive bombs were used in this latest air attack on London.

According to reports from Stock-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 7)

U.S. Internees From Reich Arrive on Spanish Border

Domei

LISBON, February 24.—One hundred two enemy internees held in Germany, comprised of diplomatic members of the various American countries and newspapermen, together with 35 American aviators reached the border town of Irun in northern Spain from Germany this morning, according to the terms of the Internee Exchange Agreement between Germany and the various American countries, say dispatches from Irun.

The party will proceed to Lisbon, where they will be exchanged with the German repatriates from the American Continents.

Brazil to Resume Soviet Ties

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 24.—The Brazilian Government intends to open diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union at a proper date in the near future, announced Brazilian Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha yesterday, according to Reuter reports from San Paulo.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

February 24

In the Krivoi Rog area, there was less intense fighting activity than on the previous days. Several Soviet thrusts were repulsed. The German attack west of Svenigorodka gained ground. East of Shashkoff, all Soviet attacks, launched with particular fierceness, were also frustrated yesterday and a number of enemy tanks was destroyed.

Near Saslav and in the district south of the Pripjet marshes, German attacks were successful. South of the Beresina, north of Regatchev and southeast of Vitebsk, defensive fighting is continuing with unabated violence. German troops frustrated all enemy break-through attempts by sealing off or ironing out local dents and inflicted severe losses in men and material on the enemy.

Between Lake Ilmen and Lake Peipus, Soviet attempts at breaking through the German movements of detachment on both sides of the Don and west of the Pleskau-Luga railway line were foiled.

In the Narva area, fighting activity has increased in intensity. The German attack, aiming at ironing out the dent of the previous day, made good progress despite fierce enemy resistance.

Enemy Pushed Back

In Italy, our positions were improved in some sectors of the Nettuno front by assault troop enterprises. Enemy forces, encircled south of Aprilia, despite their stubborn resistance were further pressed together in a narrow space and more than 400 prisoners were taken. Several enemy relief attacks, supported by naval guns and artillery, collapsed in the heavy fire of our batteries.

Our long range artillery with telling effect shelled the enemy disembarcations in the Nettuno beachhead forcing several enemy freighters to seek refuge elsewhere.

At the southern front, enemy attacks near Castelforte were foiled and then attempts to cross the Gari were frustrated. There were no reports of fighting activity from the other sectors on the Italian Front.

American bomber formations, strongly escorted by fighters, entered the southern German district yesterday noon. German anti-air defenses, which went into action immediately, prevented the enemy from carrying out his planned concentrated attacks. Altogether 45 enemy machines including 42 bombers were destroyed in aerial combats or by anti-aircraft artillery. The enemy thus lost almost 50 per cent of the bombers participating in the raid.

Last night, several enemy planes dropped bombs on places in western Germany.

Formations of heavy German bombers made another effective large-scale attack on London causing extensive fires and destructions in several London districts.

Finnish Representatives Meet

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 24.—The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Finnish House of Representatives held its meeting yesterday and heard the report of Foreign Minister Carl Henrik Ramsay on the diplomatic situation, according to Helsinki reports.

ANTI-CURZON STAND ADOPTED BY POLES

Regime's Organ Declares That Soviet Proposal Is Absolutely Unacceptable

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 24.—For the refugee Polish Government, the Curzon line is absolutely unacceptable, declared the Dziennik Poliski, organ of the refugee government, in its issue today, according to London reports.

"The Allied nations adopted a resolution respecting the boundary lines in 1919, and again in 1923 certain nations reached a similar decision, but the Polish government is opposed to the future demarkation of Poland and the Soviet by the Curzon line based on such historic documents," the newspaper said.

"The refugee Polish government is fully determined to maintain this attitude. If the refugee Polish regime was to lose a greater portion of the former Polish territory and thus offer about 11,000,000 Poles to one of the anti-Axis nations, the Polish people believe that such would be no way for rationally solving the Polish-Soviet relations on a truly peaceful, permanent and friendly basis."

U.S. 8th Air Force Loses 1,338 Planes Since August

Domei

LISBON, February 23.—A total of 1,338 bombers have been lost by the United States 8th air force since it started operations from the British Isles in August, 1942, it was announced today by its headquarters, according to a dispatch from London.

The heaviest sacrifice was incurred in October, 1943, when 76 bombers were lost, the announcement adds.

It further says that the loss of bombers since the United States 8th air force launched bombing raids against Germany in August, 1942, has been kept down at 3.1 per cent.

The announcement boasted that the frequency of attacks with bombers between February 1 and 22 this year was greater than in any one of the previous months, but that the loss was only 2.1 per cent.

VETO BY ROOSEVELT IS AGAIN VOTED OUT IN U.S. LOWER HOUSE

Senate Is Also Expected To Over-Ride President; 2nd Set-Back in Year

Domei

LISBON, February 24.—The Presidential veto on the taxation increase bill was over-ridden in the House of Representatives, today by a 299-95 vote, according to Washington reports.

Second Time in Year

Special

LISBON, February 24.—In a growing rebellion against the tax views of President Roosevelt, the House of Representatives, today, voted 299 to 95, to pass the $2,315,000,000 new revenue bill over the President's veto, according to a Washington dispatch. The Senate is expected to take similar action, tomorrow, putting the tax bill on the statute books.

This is the second time within a year that Roosevelt's veto has been over-ridden in the House. The Smith-Connally anti-strike bill became a law, last June, over the White House veto.

The mounting opposition against the Roosevelt administration was indicated when, immediately after over-riding the veto, Representative Harold Knutson from Minnesota, Republican leader of the Ways and Means Committee, issued a statement calling for "a complete shake-up of the policy-making personnel in the Treasury Department."

In a joint statement, Representatives Knutson and Doughton, Democraft from North Carolina, who is chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, said that they hoped the Treasury "would cease trying to obstruct when it cannot dictate," indicating the inability of the tax-writing lawmakers to get along further with the present Treasury Department's policy-making personnel, Knutson said, "Congress has been unable to rely on the Treasury tax recommendations or information upon which such recommendations are based." He announced that he plans introducing a bill to establish a Bureau of Internal Revenue as an independent agency so that it may serve both the President and Congress "unfettered by theorists and star-gazers."

U.S. Is Recruiting Again Discharged Servicemen

Domei

LISBON, February 24.—Recruitment again of men from the 1,700,000 discharged American soldiers on the farms will have to be commenced in order to attain the goal of 1,300,000 more men to be mobilized into the armed services by June 1, declared Major-General Lewis Hershey, Director of the U.S. Selective Service, on February 18, according to a Washington dispatch.

Stalin May Call Parley

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 24.—As President, Roosevelt is remaining silent on the contents of the personal letter sent by Soviet Premier Josef Stalin, various wild rumors are now being circulated among official circles in the United States, according to the New York correspondent of the Swedish paper, Svenska Dagbladet, that Premier Stalin has proposed the holding of another "Big Three," conference.

Nothing But Excuses for Past Failures, Is Iguchi's Comment on Churchill Talk

British Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech on Tuesday must have been quite a disappointment to the British and Americans and their satellite nations, declared Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his press conference for correspondents this morning. "It was a disappointment to us too," Mr. Iguchi added, saying that after a silence of several months, Churchill had been expected to say much.

Mr. Iguchi remarked that all Churchill did was to offer a medley of excuses on why Britain did that and why it couldn't do that, giving excuses for the shifting of British support from the exile Jugoslav Mikhailovitch regime to the Tito regime and referring the Polish question to a later date. Churchill also made excuses for the unsatisfactory development of the Italian operations, blaming it on the weather, and also gave reasons for supporting Italian King and Pietro Badoglio.

The Spokesman pointed out that Churchill also made excuses for the non-formation of a second front by pointing to the enormous strength of Germany. Mr. Iguchi said that Churchill made it clear that the second front "can not come down to the ground" and that the Anglo-Americans had to stick to the air because the consequences of ground operations against the Germans would be many times more bitter than the Italian campaign. He said that Churchill, knowing this, stressed air operations, pointing to the anti-Axis bomber strength. Churchill's speech "was up in the air" and that symbolizes the British Empire of today, the Spokesman said.

Vital Need of 'Second Front' Restressed By Stalin on Anniversary of Red Army

Domei

MOSCOW, February 23.—In his message issued to the officers and men of the Red Army, today, the 26th anniversary of the organization of the Red Army, Premier Stalin emphasized again the urgent need of opening a second front in Europe.

"In the present war, Germany is occupying a far advantageous position than in the first European War," he said in his message. "In the first European war, Germany was obliged to wage a two-front struggle from the beginning to the end. Of course, the fact that the Red Army is far stronger than the Czarist Army is Germany's disadvantage, but in the first European war, the United States, Japan and Italy fought Germany, while in the present conflict, Japan and Italy are on Germany's side. Not only that, Finland and Rumania have also joined the Axis front.

"History teaches us that Germany has always won when she fought in an one-front war, but is always defeated in a two-front war. At the present time, Germany is fighting a one-front war, but if the main fighting forces of the anti-Axis countries open action and increase pressure on Germany, she will face a serious situation. All the officers and men of the Red Army should not be puffed-up over past successes, and must justly estimate the actual strength of Germany. The enemy will never hurl itself into the abyss of destruction and in order to win a war, it is necessary to push back the enemy to that abyss. Here, I issue to the officers and men of the Red Army the following orders:

"1. Soldiers and non-commissioned officers in all branches of the Red Army must polish up their military technique and strictly observe discipline.

"2. Officers of the Red Army must develop their technique of command, and improve their staff knowledge."

Red Army Song Sung

Domei

AMSTERDAM, February 23.—The "Ode to the Red Army," written by John Manfield and composed by Sir Arnold Sak, the Royal Bandmaster, was sung in the Albert Hall in London on the occasion of the Red Army Day, reports the British News Service.

BARKLEY RESUMING PARTY WHIP POST

Confidence Vote Given Leader of Democrats; Silent on 4th Term

Special

LISBON, February 24.—Senator Alben Barkley, who announced his resignation, yesterday, as majority leader in the Senate after caustic denunciation of President Roosevelt's veto message on the tax bill, was re-elected, today, by the Democratic Senators as their leader, 15 minutes after he announced his resignation at the meeting.

Barkley's acceptance followed when six Senators advised him formally of the overwhelming vote of confidence. The Senators reported that Barkley was so moved that his voice broke and tears came into his eyes.

Meanwhile, Washington observers said that from Barkley's dogged insistence on resigning the post he had held for seven years—nearly twice as long as any other occupant—can be interpreted the gravity of his break with Roosevelt.

Barkley told reporters that no "fourth term" implications should be drawn from his action. Asked if he was against a fourth term for Roosevelt, he said that he had no comment to that question.

Some Washington observers, however, said that Roosevelt moved swiftly to head off the revolt that might elevate Barkley to the foremost rank among the Presidential possibilities by sending him a telegram, yesterday, addressed, "Dear Alben," expressing hope that Barkley would not resign and that if he did, the resignation would not be accepted by the Democratic Senators.

Meanwhile, political speculation continues in Washington whether Barkley's break with Roosevelt will slow up or actually jeopardize the President's nomination for the fourth term.

Appeasement Wire Sent

Special

LISBON, February 23.—In marked contrast to his challenging veto message to Congress on the $2,315,000,000 tax bill, which evoked the wrath of Senator Alben W. Barkley and caused him to resign as the Democratic majority leader in the

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 5)

Portugal Told to Suspend Wolfram Export to Reich

Domei

LISBON, February 24.—The British Government is demanding the Portuguese Government to suspend the supply of wolfram to Germany, declared British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden yesterday, according to London reports.

Also, according to Washington reports, United States Undersecretary of State Edward Stettinius said in his press conference today that the United States Government is already negotiating with the Portuguese Government on the question of wolfram.

Thus, it is now revealed that both Britain and the United States are bringing pressure on Portugal on this question.

JAPANESE SMASHING CHINESE RED TROOPS

Heavy Losses Inflicted To Enemy in Daily Mop-Up Raids in Many Zones

Domei

PEKING, February 24.—Imperial Japanese Forces daily engaged in mopping-up Chinese Communist bandits have gained the following results.

The Nakarai Unit, upon receiving information that the Changpeichuang Peace Preservation Corps was engaged in fighting 150 bandits in the 63rd district, immediately opened action on February 18, and encountering the bandits in the area northwest of Kaochuang, annihilated a portion of the enemy. Further chasing the enemy to the west of Kaochuang, it caught up with the main body of the enemy in a peach orchard at about 200 meters south of Kaochuang. After fierce fighting, the majority of the force was annihilated. Enemy bodies found totalled 68, and the main spoils taken were one light machine gun, 120 machine gun bullets, 26 rifles, 760 rounds of rifle bullets, three pistols, and 79 hand grenades.

The Koiwada Unit caught the Shenchin guerrilla corps at Mengchiachuang, 15 kilometers southwest of Anping, on February 18, and totally annihilated it, causing the death of 37 and capturing 20 as prisoners.

The Kato Unit made a night attack on Hopingtai on February 20 and smashed the major portion of the enemy 36th Corps. The result gained included 37 enemy bodies found and 10 prisoners taken. Main spoils were 16 rifles, 246 rifle bullets, and 38 hand grenades.

The Tangshan Peace Preservation Corps made a sudden attack on Narwangtien and Yinching at dawn of February 15, and after engaging in a fierce battle lasting over one hour with more than 20 men under Commander Li of the I-hsien Battalion, succeeded in annihilating them. The enemy left 15 bodies and two were taken prisoners, while the spoils gained were eight rifles, 450 rifle bullets and 35 hand grenades.

N.Y. Archbishop Regrets Pope's Residence Bombed

Domei

AMSTERDAM, February 24.—Archishop Francis Spellman of New York, speaking on Tuesday in St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City, declared that he regretted the bombing of Castel Gandolfo, the Pope's summer residence, by the anti-Axis air force, the British News Service reported.

"I extremely regret that the armed forces of my country had bombed the territory of a neutral state, the home of the Holy Father at Castel Gandolfo, where helpless people had sought refuge and where, the Pope's secretary had firmly declared that no German soldiers had been given permission to pass the frontiers of the neutral papal villa, he stated.

"I hope and pray that the military would find a way of circumventing the destruction of Rome, the citadel of civilization which is of greatest value to the whole world."

JAPANESE SEA UNIT SCORES BIG RESULT IN S. PACIFIC CLASH

2 Torpedo-Boats Sunk, 3 Other Foes Damaged Off Bougainville Isle

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 24.—Forestalling an enemy counter-attack, two vessels of the Imperial Japanese Forces sank two anti-Axis torpedo-boats and damaged three others in a sea-fight on February 19 in the South Pacific area.

At about 6 p.m. on February 19, two Japanese vessels, one large and the other of a small type, encountered five enemy torpedo-boats in the waters south of Bougainville Island.

Taking the initiative, the Japanese vessels immediately dashed toward the oncoming enemy ships and, in the ensuing furious battle, gained glorious results by sinking two of the torpedo-boats and inflicting damages on the other three. The enemy warships that remained afloat were repelled after serious fighting.

The loss on the Japanese side was three killed.

British Seen Doomed

Special

DJAKARTA, February 24.—The successful, large-scale encirclement of the British troops in the Mayu Mountain Range by the Japanese and Indian National Army forces, elicited editorials from several Javanese journals which unanimously expressed admiration for Japan's superb strategy as well as jubilation over the initial military exploit of the Azad Hind Fauj.

The Bandoeng paper, Tjahaja, declared, "Apparently the British military leaders in India are again tasting the bitter cup of crushing defeat at the hands of the Japanese Forces. They must be aware again of the fact that they are unable to stem the Japanese onslaught not only because of their rotten strategy, but also because of their criminal policy toward India."

Continuing, the paper added, "The British forces in India are in no less a precarious situation than the Dutch in Indonesia were two years ago, in that they lack the support of the people over whom they think they rule. The drive to

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 8)

RITES FOR MRS. GANDHI HELD BY INDIANS IN P.I.

Also Pray for Success Of Azad Hind Fighters

Domei

MANILA, February 24.—The Indian community here held memorial services this evening at the Sikh Temple in memory of Mrs. Katsurbai Gandhi who died on February 22.

All the Indian stores, business offices, and other establishments in the Philippines were closed today with the Indian national emblem flying at halfmast as a mark of respect for the great Indian woman leader.

Domei

DAVAO, February 24.—Members of the Davao chapter of the Indian Independence League, today held memorial rites for Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi, who had offered her life as a martyr for Indian independence.

At the same time, the members prayed for the success of the soldiers of the Indian National Army who are fighting to liberate their motherland from British shackles.

Aussies Send Less Food To Hungry Britishers

Domei

LISBON, February 24.—The shipment of Australian foodstuffs to Britain in 1943 was only 50 per cent of the amount for the first year of the war, said William James Scully, Australian Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, according to Sydney reports.

Scully revealed that the reason for the reduction was the difficulty in shipping the supplies and the increased demand for foodstuffs on the Pacific war front. It was also said that the vast demand of the United States forces stationed in Australia is one of the big causes for the reduction of food shipments to Britain.

KWEILIN PAPER HITS CHUNGKING CANARDS

Avers Propaganda Dished Out Are Contrary to Ideals Propounded by Sun Yat-Sen

Domei

CANTON, February 24.—In an editorial captioned, "Propaganda and Embellishment," the Sao Tang Pao of Kweilin declared that Chungking propagandists have carried out both defensive and offensive propaganda in a manner running counter to the will of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the founder of the Chinese Republic. The journal pointed out that Dr. Sun had always stressed the importance of propaganda as a political weapon. It was in 1924, the article added, that the Central Executive Council with the express purpose of diffusing the three principles enunciated by Dr. Sun. He had always emphasized the importance of consistency, both in speech and action, in propaganda and strictly warned against bombastic actions, it continued.

Disclosing the gloomy atmosphere which is presently prevailing throughout the Chungking-controlled area, the journal pointed out that it was the practice for ordinary businessmen to attach catchy phrases such as "National Salvation through Industries" merely to advertise their own factories. The paper stated that such propaganda tricks were designed only to deceive the general public. False propaganda, the journal stressed, is like barracks, which, regardless of their thick coatings of paint, will collapse when hit by a storm. Diametrically opposite is honest propaganda which, like a stone building, although ugly in appearance, is able to withstand even a typhoon.

The journal urged the leaders not to keep themselves locked up in their studies or laboratories attending to routine matters only, but to keep in tune with the ever-changing world of today and to gauge the present problems confronting China with a long-range view without which, the journal continued, the people will never follow them.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

friend and lieutenant, has resigned in an outburst of indignation. From the fact that the anti-Rooseveltian sentiment in the House of Representatives is overwhelmingly strong, it is observed that Roosevelt's defeat is certain. Behind the opposition of Congress to the tax increase are said to lurk the support of big business and the desires of the financial interests, but it does not mean that the working class is in agreement with a steep increase in taxes. Roosevelt, however, is in a quandary, because unless he could carry out this huge increase in taxes, the country is certain to find itself in the throes of a malignant inflation.

It is also a painful blow to Roosevelt that the labor unions are opposed to his national labor conscription bill. Among the working class, both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the two great bodies dividing the nation's labor world, are absolutely opposed to the labor draft. The fact that these two organizations have expressed support of the Republicans for the coming presidential campaign in the fall has come to Roosevelt as a menace more deadly than the Congressional opposition to the tax increase bill.

The labor unions must have been prompted to express such resolution no doubt in order to prevent the passage in Congress of a national conscription bill aimed at the suppression of strikes. At any rate, it is a extraordinary phenomenon in the American political world that labor unions should have shown such an unmistakable attitude in regard to presidential elections. It seems that the labor unions are planning to reserve the right to strike whenever they consider it necessary.

Such phenomena in both the capital and labor circles of America are eloquent testimony to the fact that the people of the United States have still failed to understand the war aim of the Rooseveltian clique. We must not, of course, overestimate the effects of such phenomena on the war policy of Roosevelt. But if the war drags on long enough and the sacrifices in blood and money become severe enough, there is every probability of a political crack-up of the American war efforts, no matter who should assume the leadership. Such is the inevitable weak point in the aggressive warfare of America.

Commercial School Planned

Special

SOERAKARTA, February 24.—In providing local inhabitants with proper business training, a Middle Commercial Institute will be established in Solo Province shortly. The students selected from public schools will undergo a three-year course in business and economics.

Interesting People

Makes Come-Back at Age of 74

From the comfortable seclusion of retirement in her native village in Yamaguchi Prefecture, Mrs. Tsuru Abe has made a vigorous comeback to take up her teaching job again in Chosen, according to the Asahi. There would be nothing surprising in this except for the fact that this remarkable woman has reached the age of 74 and that she is rendering her last services to the nation in the field of education.

Since January 29 of this year, Mrs. Abe has been conducting her classes at the Seishin Girls' School in Keijo with all the earnestness and enthusiasm of a youthful teacher. She may be an "Oba-san" (old woman), but her days of usefulness in the pedagogical field are not yet over.

Mrs. Abe graduated from the Yamaguchi Prefecture Normal School way back in 1891. After seven years of teaching, she entered the Women's Higher Normal School to prepare herself for a teaching position in a girls' school.

In 1941, after spending 50 long years as a teacher, Mrs. Abe retired at the age of 71. She had left the classroom for good to enjoy the privileges of old age among the familiar surroundings of her childhood in Ayaki-mura, Miya-gun, Yamaguchi Prefecture. Her life had been rich in experience and the many happy memories of those that she had taught and sent out to the world comforted Mrs. Abe as she passed her days in peaceful serenity.

However, the War of Greater East Asia broke out. Men and women, young and old—all had to take part in the grand march toward victory either on the battle front or on the production front. Mrs. Abe could not look complacently on at the rapidly changing aspects of the nation in wartime so she made up her mind to rouse her aged body into revitalized action again and render her last services to the nation.

The teaching position in Chosen was recommended to her by a friend at the Keijo Imperial University. Relatives and friends in the native village tried to persuade Mrs. Abe to stay at home. They reminded her of her age and argued why should she give up the comfort of her well-earned rest for the strenuous life of a teacher again.

But nothing could weaken the firm determination of this courageous old woman. As a teacher of Japanese literature, she has made a brilliant comeback to the class room in the Keijo girls' school.

MANCHOU ANNIVERSARY TO FEATURE BIG RALLY

Minister Huang to Speak At Hibiya Hall, March 1

With the object of bolstering the New Asia Movement, a grand lecture meeting in celebration of the 12th anniversary of the national founding of Manchoukuo on March 1 will be held on that day at the Hibiya Public Hall with Manchoukuo Agricultural Development Minister Huang Fu-chun, who is scheduled to arrive in Tokyo today, in the capacity as head of the Asia Development Goodwill Mission, to be the principal speaker, according to Domei.

The meeting will be sponsored by the Asia Development General Headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association with the support of the War, Greater East Asiatic Affairs and Agriculture and Commerce Ministries as well as by the Board of Information.

It is further revealed that the lecture meeting will be followed by a roundtable conference of the leaders of the Asia Development bodies to be given under the auspices of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Similar lecture meetings will be held in Sendai on March 8; Osaka on March 12; and in Fukuoka on March 16 with Minister Huang and two representatives of the Youth Movement in Manchoukuo as speakers. These gatherings will be supported jointly by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Dai Nippon Youth Corps.

Enemy Plane Makes Debut

Domei

LISBON, February 22.—Improved Handley-Page Halifax Type-Three heavy bombers are now participating in night raids on Germany, according to The Times dated February 17.

Against the wing-span of 99 feet which characterized the old Halifax planes, the new bombers have a wing-span of 104 feet. This has considerably raised the ceiling of the plane. The engines have become more powerful, four Bristol Hercules Star-type motors developing a total of 7,000 horsepower being employed.

The new Halifax bombers thus can take off, rise and fly with greater efficiency and speed. The old stabilizer and rudder bar have been improved and armament strengthened with one 0.303-inch machine-gun at the nose of the plane, three on the upper gun-turret and four on the tail end.

Finland Orders Black-Out

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 24.—Field Marshal Baron Karl G. von Mannerheim, Commander-in-Chief of the Finnish Army, issued yesterday the light control order for entire Finland, according to Helsinki reports.

In the past, light control was enforced in the southern section and coastal areas of the country, while in the other parts no light control was effected.

Pisa Tower Damaged

Domei

BERLIN, February 24.—The famous Leaning Tower of Pisa was severely damaged in a recent airraid by anti-Axis air forces, according to Milan reports.

KING DISCUSSES FIRING OF GENERAL MCNAUGHTON

Canadian Commander Is Charged With Corruptness

Domei

LISBON, February 22.—Canadian Prime Minister William L. Mackenzie King, in a conference with leaders of the Lower House for more than three hours on February 16, discussed the recent dismissal of General Andrew McNaughton, Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Army in Britain, according to Ottawa reports to the Times, London.

Various rumors are now being circulated respecting the dismissal of General McNaughton, and the British Government is watching developments with much interest, regarding it as a change in the policy of the Canadian Government in its military cooperation with Britain.

Actually, however, it is reported that his dismissal was due to his corrupt conduct.

Hot Spring Resort Set Up In Parigi Area, Celebes

Domei

MENADO, February 24.—A hot spa resort and a sanitarium for the native inhabitants have been completed through the good offices of the military administration authorities in the Parigi district in the Celebes.

Last year when X X Civil Administrator made an inspection tour through the various districts under his supervision, he discovered the presence of hot springs at a small stream some 15 kilometers southwest of Parigi village. Steps were immediately taken to construct a health resort for the native inhabitants.

The native inhabitants gave their spontaneous and wholehearted cooperation in the construction work on the resort, and the result was the recent completion of a spacious 50 tsubo sanitarium. Thus, in marked contrast to the days of their subjugation under the Dutch regime, the native inhabitants are now happily enjoying the beneficial effects of the hot spa.

Mandi Safar Observed

Special

SHONAN, February 23.—Thousands of Malais in Shonan and in other parts of Malai today observed Mandi Safar or Bath of Purification ceremony, which is a time-honored custom connected with the washing away of all ill luck.

All along Shonan sea coast, Malai men, women and children from early hours of the morning bathed in the sea in accordance with the ceremony.

The Mandi Safar is especially observed at Malacca, where Malai families go on a day picnic after having participated in the bathing ceremony.

Australia Warns Miners

Special

LISBON, February 23.—All mines and miners involved in the New South Wales coal strike have been ordered by the Australian Coal Commissioner to resume operations by Friday, according to a Sydney dispatch.

In Canberra today, during the second reading of the coal bill, Prime Minister John Curtin said that it would be an abdication of the functions of the Government if groups of workers were allowed to arrogate to themselves the right to dictate the conduct of their Commonwealth.

BATAAN WITNESSES PEACE, PROSPERITY

Assemblyman Linao in Broadcast Hails Birth Of New Province in P.I.

Special

MANILA, February 22.—Out of the ashes of American imperialism has arisen a new Bataan, shouldering its share in the mighty task to reconstruct the Republic of the Philippines, asserted Joaquin Linao, Assemblyman from Bataan Province, in a nationwide hookup radio address this evening.

"The Province of Bataan, once forgotten and practically unknown to peoples here and abroad, became known and famous after the War of Greater East Asia broke out for Bataan became the battle ground of bloody war in East Asia when the Japanese Forces rocked the whole Orient and dispersed the Americans so that they would never return to this part of the world," Mr. Linao said.

"Bataan was unmercifully crushed and ruined by circumstances but from these painful wounds, a dawn of freedom became a realization. In Bataan's scarred earth, we saw a glow of day of redemption for our race. Bataan was like a grand cemetery of tens of thousands of men that was the fruit of war that passed in the Philippines. This was a dark and sad past of the Province of Bataan.

"But out of the midst of this darkness, we saw the sun and stars arise in full radiance to enlighten our Republic and new Bataan sang a song of triumph with the advent of a glorious day of our liberty."

Happiness in Bataan

Describing the present day life in Bataan, he declared: "Now peace and quiet reigns all over Bataan. And as fruits of great endeavors of the provincial and municipal officials as well as by the citizens of Bataan, ruined bridges, destroyed roads, houses of worship and learning as well as homes have been repaired and reconstructed. Telegraph offices and postoffices have been reopened. Hospitals and dispensaries established. This is the reason why malaria, which took a great toll of lives before the war in Bataan, has been successfully combated.

"The farmers in Bataan are actively tilling the soil not only in the fields but also in the mountain ranges. Almost all the inhabitants in Bataan have now returned to their respective towns actively facing the campaign for more prosperity than their former livelihood."

Placing full confidence in President Jose P. Laurel, the Assemblyman emphasized: "One who gives happiness to the Filipinos in facing and remedying the danger of life is the President of the Republic of the Philippines, who is working with all his means for the livelihood and glory of his countrymen.

"New Bataan knows that Divine Providence has picked President Laurel to manage the ship of state sailing in the midst of storms and severe trials. Because of the President's intelligence, the patriotic desire of everyone knows the ship of state will safely reach shore, where comforts and prosperous livelihood can be had. Everyone believes that since President Laurel is surrounded by able and capable men in the Government, his sacred desires will materialize for the happiness and safety of the Filipino people.

"New Bataan. Continue your march and with heart and soul let us double the capabilities and ability to build for triumph our lives."

Manchou Goodwill Party Leaves for Central China

Special

HSINKING, February 23.—The Manchoukuo Goodwill Mission to Central China headed by An Chuun, chief of the Supervisory Department of the General Affairs Board, entrained for Nanking this evening.

The party includes Chuang Shiu-chuan, Councillor of the Central Headquarters of the Concordia Society, Tsau Yuan-ching and Wu Chu-ang-chuan, representatives of the Concordia Youth Corps.

The Mission, is scheduled to arrive in Nanking on February 27 and will make goodwill visits to leading cities in Central China.

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Barkley Resuming Party Whip Post

(Continued From Page 1)

Senate, President Franklin Roosevelt, today, sent a humble telegram to Barkley asking him to reconsider the decision, according to a Washington dispatch.

Roosevelt's telegram, addressed to "Dear Alben," regretted that Barkley had thought, "I had in my message attacked the integrity of yourself and other members of Congress. Such, you must know, was not my intention."

Roosevelt wrote, "When, on last Monday, I read to you portions of my tax message and you indicated your disagreement, I made certain changes as a result of our talk. You did not, however, try to alter my basic decision when you realized how strongly I felt about it. While I did not realize how very strongly you felt about that basic decision, had I known, I should not have tried to dissuade you from exercising your own judgment in urging the overriding of the veto."

In an appeasing tone, Roosevelt continued, "I sincerely hope that you will not persist in your announced intention to resign as majority leader of the Senate. If you so, however, I hope your colleagues will not accept your resignation; but if they do, I sincerely hope that they will immediately and unanimously reelect you."

Press Hits Roosevelt

Meanwhile, the New York Times attacked Roosevelt's veto declaring, "It is the duty of Congress, we believe, to override the President's veto of the new tax bill. Admittedly, this measure is inadequate in the light of the needs of the present situation. . . nevertheless, the bill does promise, by the President's own estimate, to bring something like a billion dollars annually into the Treasury and Congressional estimates of its yield are considerably higher. The President's veto message does not give good enough reasons to warrant the sacrifice of this additional revenue."

The Philadelphia Inquirer editorially declared, "In vetoing the 1944 tax bill, the President says that he is impelled to do so for the public interest. The Inquirer believes, that in a broader view, his action is opposed to the public interest."

Anti-Opium Drive Succeeds

Domei

BANGKOK, February 24.—Thailand is achieving remarkable success in the extermination of opium smoking. A check-up of opium addicts showed that at the end of last year the number of smokers had decreased from 26,590 in the previous year to 7,800, or a reduction of approximately 70 per cent. The Thai Government expects to make further efforts to blot out the vicious opium curse.

Orders Mass Evacuation

Special

CANTON, February 24.—A new order was issued by the Chungking regime recently for mass evacuation of its citizens from Chungking area, according to Radio Chungking.

It was indicated that the order was issued as a precautionary measure against anticipated air raids by Japanese bombers with the end of the fog season.

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LENT SEASON FETED BY CATHOLICS IN P.I.

Unique Ritual Observed In All Churches to Denote Sufferings of Christ

Special

MANILA, February 24.—The 40-day period of Christ's travail's and sufferings were ushered in, yesterday, with the observance of Ash Wednesday featuring a unique ritual held at all Catholic churches in the Philippines.

The ritual consisted of marking the foreheads of the devotees with ashes as a sign of repentance. Sack cloth as well as thorny twigs were also worn by the ritualists to denote the sufferings of Christ which reached its climax with His Crucifiction on Mount Calvary.

Also known as the Lenten Season, this period of Christ's agony is observed here annually with all the Catholics refraining from frivolous activities.

The Lent observance is likewise highlighted by reading and singing in Catholic homes of the book "Christ's Passion." Men, women and children take this opportunity to read the book every year during Lent as proof of their being good Christians.

To add more glamor to the Lenten Season, the reading and singing of the book is held in rural churches during the Holy Week, which this year begins from April 3. People of the town and village dressed in their best Sunday clothes flock into the churches where they participate in mass singing of "Christ's Passion."

Native food, delicacies and native wine are served to all those who partake in the singing. The singing of the book ends on Holy Friday, April 7, when Christ was crucified atop Mount Calvary.

Minerals Investigation Is Planned by Mongolia

Domei

KALGAN, February 23.—The Mongolian Government has decided to conduct a large scale investigation into mineral resources of the territory by inviting geological experts from Japan with the positive cooperation and support of the Japanese Forces, Japanese Embassy and the North China Development Company.

This plan is expected to be shortly put into effect and the proposed investigation will be mainly conducted to ascertain the potential resources of Mongolia in asbestos, mica, blacklead, rare elements, copper, nickel, lead, cohesive coal, manganese, fluor-spar, fire clay, natural gas, aluminium, soda and hydraulic power.

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London's A.A. Guns Fail to Hit Raiders

(Continued From Page 1)

holm huge conflagrations were caused during the raid on the British capital. The Aftonbladet writes that fires could be seen raging everywhere. Not only the firebrigades and homeguards, but also the British and American soldiers as well as sailors and airmen were engaged in the rescue work.

One of the greatest fires since April 1941 was raging in a London suburb, it was added. A complete city quarters close to one of London's well-known squares was fully ablaze. The Germans used high explosives in great numbers and the large bomb-craters in the streets paralyzed the traffic for hours.

The paper further states that the bombs employed by the Germans were more effective than those previously used.

Accuracy Comes First

Special

BERLIN, February 24.—Accuracy comes first and speed second in reporting the results gained by German air defense forces in action against Anglo-American air forces, it was revealed here today.

Careful checking and cross-checking is involved in ascertaining the number of enemy planes shot down which makes it inevitable that reports are delayed for a day or two at times.

Reports sent in by pilots of fighter planes on the number of enemy craft shot down are used only on the basis for further checking. These are followed by reports from the ground personnel. Parts or fragments of a plane are not enough to base a report on, and the score is compiled solely on the basis of plane engines found.

It was reported that in one case the crew of an enemy plane bailed out, but the plane was not reported downed until its engines were found 240 kilometers from the spot over which the crew had abandoned the machine.

Sweden Interns Yanks

Special

STOCKHOLM, February 24.—An American Flying Fortress made a forced landing in south Sweden this afternoon and the crew has been interned.

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Japanese Sea Unit Scores Big Result In S. Pacific Clash

(Continued From Page 1)

oust the Britons from India has entered its main stage."

Pointing out to the mass desertions of Indian troops from the British camp and their joining with the Indian National Army, the Semarang journal, Sinar Baroe, and the Djogjakarta paper, Sinar Matahari, declared that the consciousness of the folly of being Britain's cat's-paw apparently is spreading quickly among the Indian rank and file in the British army.

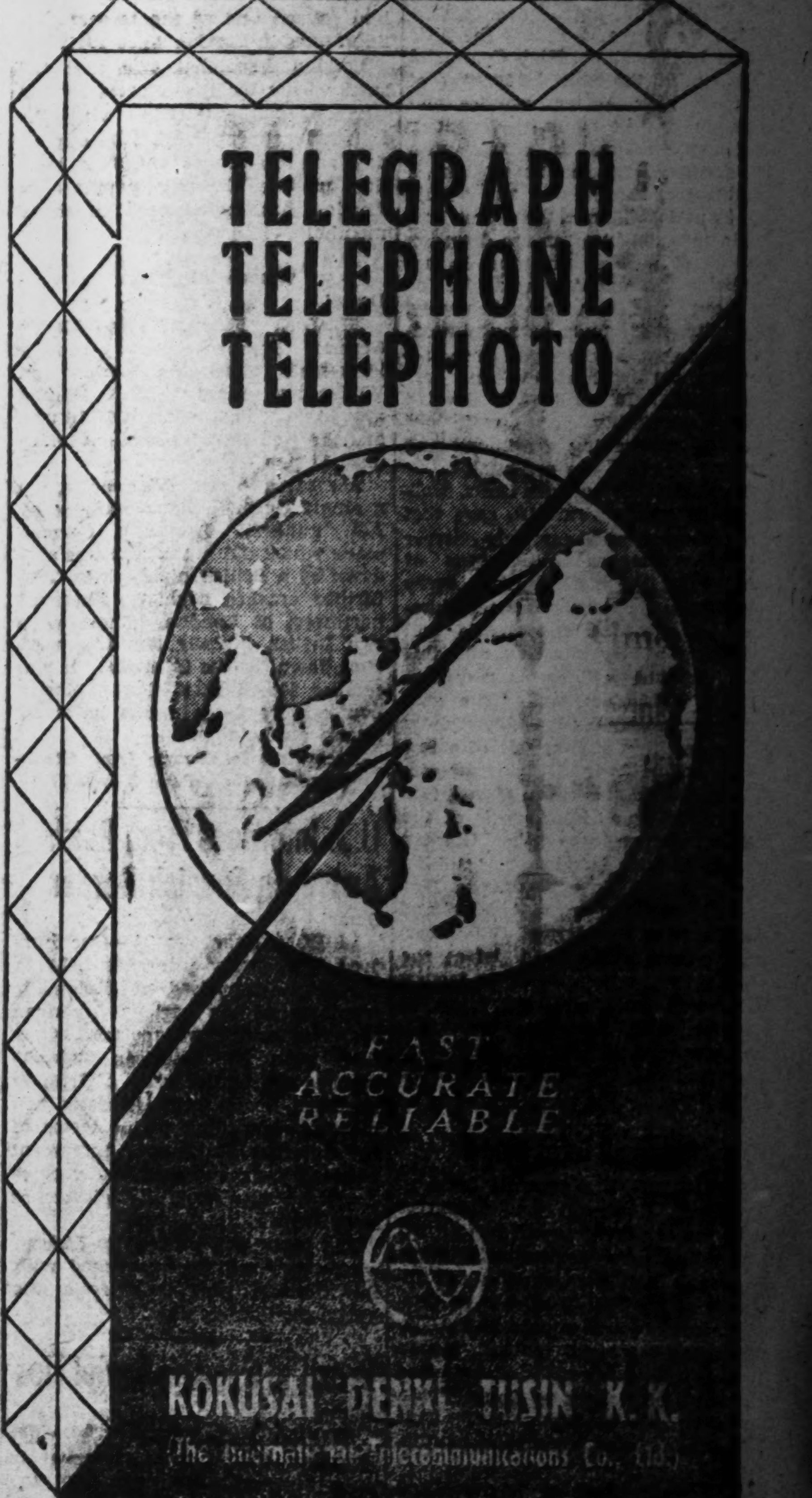
The Sinar Matahari stated, "The rapid alignment of the Indian troops from the British camp with their compatriot soldiers under Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is ample indication of the serious danger awaiting the British forces in India."

Meanwhile, the Sinar Baroe, citing reports that the Britishers were forcing Negro soldiers to bear the brunt of the Japanese attack, asserted, "It is high time that every nation should be aware of Britain's dastardly policy of making other races cannon fodder for its selfish interests and aims."

British Destroyer Sunk

Special

LISBON, February 24.—The loss of the British destroyer, Hardy, was announced by the British Admiralty today, according to a London dispatch.

BARBER SHOP
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